

Convoy of British refugees ready to roll as Ashdown queries view that UN allows strike on Iraq

Challenge to Thatcher over Gulf action

By ANDREW MCEWEN IN JEDDAH AND PHILIP WEBSTER IN LONDON

THE prime minister was last night challenged by Paddy Ashdown, the Liberal Democrats' leader, over her assertion that the United Nations charter would authorise a strike against Iraq.

Mrs Thatcher's interpretation of article 51 of the charter as removing the need to return to the UN for authority for military action could prove a significant point of contention when the Commons debates the Gulf confrontation on Thursday and Friday.

An attempt is to be made early today to take a convoy of buses carrying British women and children from Kuwait to Baghdad. The British community in Kuwait was to be alerted by the BBC World Service last night to be ready to leave early this morning.

British sources in Riyadh said the convoy was expected to set off at 5.30am. It was organised by British people in Kuwait, acting for the diplomats who remain unable to leave the British embassy.

In Iraq the government has started to ration food, while American diplomats in Kuwait were breaking up furniture for firewood and boiling swimming pool water for drinking. The Canadian and Japanese embassies were experiencing similar difficulties but Michael Weston and his staff of three at the British embassy were said to be holding up well.

In Britain the first hint of a rift in the political consensus that has existed since the

invasion of Kuwait appeared as Sir Geoffrey Howe, the deputy prime minister and Commons leader, last night emphasised the importance of the government maintaining international and cross-party support for its response to the Gulf conflict. With MPs preparing to return to Westminster, Sir Geoffrey underlined the need for a

countering her claim, made forcefully in her TV interview with David Frost on Sunday, that a strike would be covered either by returning to the UN for specific authority or by article 51, which provides the right of self-defence against an aggressor.

Either way would be legal, she said. Under that interpretation military action could be taken even in the face of opposition from the UN. Sir Geoffrey's intervention came in a speech to a Conservative audience in Newbury. He spoke of courage and cool judgment, resolution and patience being needed if the crucial aims of the international community were to be achieved.

"So too we shall need to maintain, step-by-step, the broad based unity of approach which has carried us thus far along what may yet prove to be a very hard road," he said. "The United Kingdom has played a most significant role in spreading and sustaining that unity. It is right to acknowledge that we have been helped in that task by the responsible support of Opposition leaders since the crisis broke."

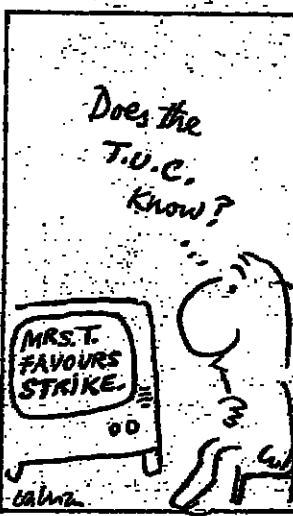
It was emphasised last night that Sir Geoffrey's remarks were not in any sense a response to the prime minister's interview or the views of Opposition politicians about her interpretation of article 51.

Article 51 says: "Nothing in the present charter shall impair the inherent right of individual or collective self-defence if an armed attack occurs against a member of the United Nations until the Security Council has taken measures necessary to maintain international peace and security. Measures taken by members in the exercise of this right to self-defence shall be immediately reported to the Security Council and shall not in any way affect the authority and responsibility of the Security Council under the present charter to take at any time such action as it deems necessary in order to maintain or restore international peace and security."

Labour's misgivings over Mrs Thatcher's attitude to article 51 are equally strong. Action taken outside the authority of a UN resolution could cause serious problems, Gerald Kaufman, the shadow foreign secretary, conceded in an interview on London Weekend Television's *Walden* programme on Sunday.

ON OTHER PAGES

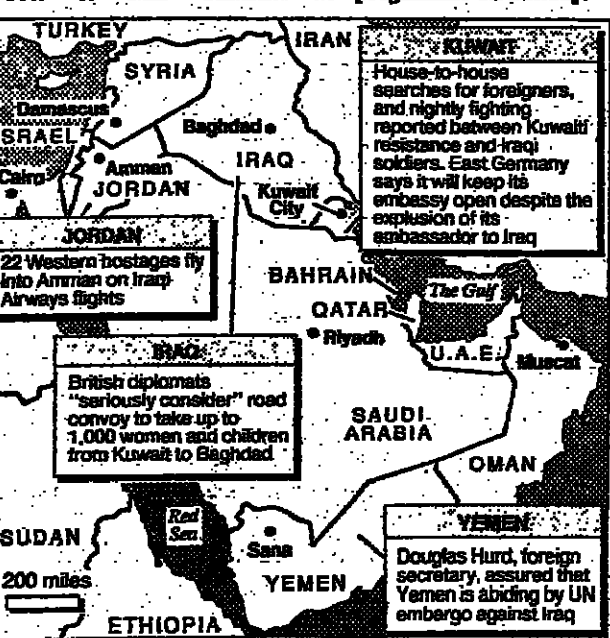
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united approach in the face of what he predicted would be a long drawn-out test. In a speech warning the support of Opposition leaders in sustaining unity, Sir Geoffrey said Iraq's failure to respond to the 'Perez de Cuellar' mission showed the extent to which "our resolve is likely to be tested in the days to come."

Mrs Thatcher's interpretation of article 51 as predetermining the need to return to the UN for authority for military action is causing stirrings in among Opposition parties. In the debate the government will receive backing from Labour and other parties for its handling of events since the invasion, although a wide force by the left at the end of the debate is virtually certain.

The government is receiving obvious signals that the consensus would be put under heavy strain if it backed the United States in a military venture without first returning to the UN to seek authorisation through a specific resolution. Mr Ashdown last night wrote to Mrs Thatcher



Long wait in the heat: refugees packed into a hall near Amman awaiting transport out of Jordan. Thousands more are still trapped in the desert

Misery of the desert refugee camps

FROM RICHARD OWEN
IN SHAALAN CAMP ON
THE JORDAN-IRAQ BORDER

IN THE corner of an emergency medical tent staffed by volunteers from the Jordanian Red Crescent Society and the International Red Cross, an Egyptian woman refugee from Kuwait was giving birth, the heat of the midday sun burning through the canvas as she screamed in labour pains.

Around her lay Indians, Pakistanis, Bangladeshis and Filipinos, all refugees from Kuwait and Iraq who have now become victims of dehydration. They lay with saline drips in their arms on dusty tarpaulins for lack of beds, with scarce medical supplies stacked on upturned crates nearby.

Outside an ambulance tore through the stifling hot and airless refugee camp, sending up clouds of dust and sand as it came to a halt. A middle-aged man from Sri Lanka had just died after chronic diarrhoea and vomiting which the hard-pressed camp doctors were unable to treat properly.

The man was the first known fatality since the transit camp opened here in mid-August, a desperate measure by the Jordanian authorities, who have been overwhelmed by the human tide which

Syria and Libya blamed for French DC10 bomb

By VINCENT MCCULLOUGH

PRESIDENT Assad of Syria, Colonel Gaddafi of Libya, and Ahmed Jibril of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command were responsible for the bombing of a French DC10 airliner over the Sahara on September 19 last year, according to an official French investigation.

The bomb killed 171 passengers and crew including Bonny Pugh, the wife of the US ambassador to Chad. The conclusions of the report have been suppressed to avoid upsetting French diplomatic links with Libya and Syria. Publication would also embarrass the Americans because Syria has sent a 2,000-strong force to Saudi Arabia alongside US troops to repel an Iraqi attack.

According to the report drawn up by a French *juge d'instruction*, Jean-Louis Bruguière, who spent six months investigating the crash, the bomb was made from pentharite (a compound used in the Czechoslovak-made Semtex-H plastic explo-

sive), and the attack itself carried all the hallmarks of Ahmed Jibril, the prime suspect in the bombing of the Pan Am jumbo over Lockerbie in December 1988.

The plane, belonging to the privately owned French airline UTA, was on a flight from Brazzaville to Paris, via Ndjamena, the capital of Chad. The bomb was carried on to Flight 772 in the luggage of a Congolese national, Apollinaire Mangatany, who may have perished in the explosion or (more likely) is in hiding in Zaire.

At a meeting with President Mitterrand, M Bruguière delivered his conclusions verbally. Also present were Pierre Joxe, minister of the interior, and the heads of the French security services, including the external counter-espionage service DGSE and the internal DST (Direction de la Sécurité du Territoire) which had a hand in the investigation. M Bruguière heads the 14th section of the *parquet* (prosecution service) in Paris — the Service Centrale de la

Lutte Antiterroriste (Sclat). After piecing the shattered DC10 together in a hangar at Charles de Gaulle airport in Paris, M Bruguière established that the bomb was made from pentharite and packed in a suitcase, one of 5,000 manufactured in a Denver, Colorado, factory between 1982 and 1985.

Sclat formed in 1986 after a terrorist bomb exploded in the Rue de Rennes in Paris, and the judge has plenty of experience of terrorism, especially the handiwork of Colonel Gaddafi and Ahmed Jibril. M Bruguière spent two and a half years investigating the shipment of 120 tonnes of weaponry and explosives, including a tonne of Semtex-H, from Libya to the IRA, which culminated in the capture of the Eksund off the Brittany coast and its four-man Irish crew, three of whom are awaiting trial in Paris.

Ahmed Jibril's hand was believed to be behind a pentharite bomb at Rome airport in 1986 which killed 16

Anger at jailing of railman

By LIN JENKINS

THE six-month imprisonment of the Purley train crash driver who failed to respond to warning signals to slow down, was strongly criticised last night as the drivers' union said it would lodge an appeal.

Robert Morgan was sentenced to 18 months' jail, with a year suspended, after pleading guilty at the Central Criminal Court to two charges of manslaughter. The charges related to two of the five people who died when the Littlehampton to Victoria train he was driving hit the Horsham to Victoria train in May.

Mr Justice Kennedy said that although there was no need to impose a sentence to deter other drivers, "I do not believe it is possible to deal with a case such as this but by a sentence of imprisonment". Derek Fullick, general secretary of Aslef, said he was stunned by the sentence. "It seems there is one law for the worker and one law for the corporate body."

Driver jailed, page 3

Call for 'free' central bank

EC central bank governors are agreed that a future European central bank should be independent of government control. Karl Otto Pöhl, the Bundesbank president, told the free market Moot Pelerin Society in Munich. He said: "Historical experience shows that monetary stability can best be expected of a system which is independent of political interference."

He has persuaded fellow European Community central banks to take a tough line on the independence of a future European central bank, that could undermine the political momentum for rapid European monetary union and a single currency. Page 21

Welsh battle

After years of decline, the farming communities of rural Wales are fighting back to win investment and create new jobs and homes which they hope will stop the exodus of young people. Pages 14-15

Defiant Yeltsin

Boris Yeltsin, the president of the Russian Federation, told his parliament that Russia would press ahead with its programme of economic decentralisation regardless of whether agreement was reached with Moscow. Page 20

Degree courses

A list of vacancies for degree courses in humanities and social sciences at British universities, polytechnics and colleges is published today. Degrees awarded by the University of Lancaster also appear today. Page 33

Taylor's men

Graham Taylor, the England football manager, kept faith with the players who reached the World Cup semi-finals when he named his first squad. Page 38

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OS

Orwell ousts Marx in classroom revolution

From ROGER BOYES
IN WARSAW

FREUD is out, Orwell in. Lenin has slipped off the reading list and the Pope's writings are now compulsory. Thus, when the corridor bell rang out yesterday in the kindergartens, primary and grammar schools of Eastern Europe, they signalled not only the end of the summer holidays but also the dawn of a new educational system.

Post-communist governments have been busily weeding out "totalitarian" elements from the old curriculum and inserting classics of liberal thought in time for the beginning of the school year. The history syllabus has been overhauled and scripture classes are to be introduced in the three most Catholic-orientated countries, Poland, Hungary and Czechoslovakia.

Public schools modelled on the British system are to provide competition to state education. The changes are most thorough in Poland

where former dissident academics have been running the ministry of education for almost a year. Even so there has been no time to print and distribute new textbooks. Teachers have to rely on photocopied segments of the new thinking or scribble in the margins of the communist-era books.

Naturally enough, teachers of the 20th-century history courses have to put in the most work. Whole chapters devoted to the establishment of the Polish Communist party are now simply crossed or ripped out. Sometimes, though, it is enough to change a word. In the communist textbooks the Red Army "entered" Poland in 1939. Now the word is "attacked".

A new chapter has been handed out dealing frankly with "Soviet policy towards Polish citizens". Deportations and arrests, once forbidden subjects, are back in the schoolroom. The Soviet Union's ambiguous role during the wartime Warsaw uprising, during which the Soviet Army stayed

on the far bank of the Vistula while the Germans put down the Polish insurgents, will be given a place in the curriculum.

The reading lists have been thoroughly combed. Victor Hugo's *Gavroche* is regarded as too socialist and is no longer compulsory. It has been replaced by Tolkien's *Lord of the Rings*, which some parents reckon to be a poor exchange. Maxim Gorky has been dropped from the compulsory reading of grammar school pupils and replaced with Bruno Schulz, the poignant Polish Jewish writer. Freud goes but Carl Jung is in. Dissident Soviet poets do well: Josef Brodsky, Osip Mandelstam and Anna Akhmatova are all in favour.

In civic studies all marxist vocabulary has been excised. Social classes become social groups, parties do not fight but participate in power. "A free society" is the source of power. The primacy of the workers is nowhere to be found. The content

then is radically different. Unfortunately teaching methods are not. Although teachers' salaries have doubled or even trebled under the Solidarity government, the income is still not enough to attract new graduates. The teachers in the new liberal order are thus frequently the same people who taught the old communist texts.

Out of frustration with the system parents and academics have been setting up private and public schools. The Church is also establishing its own schools in Poland and Hungary.

There are already 100 non-state schools in Poland, but the most prominent, Poland's Elon, is in Warsaw. "We want our pupils to get rid of the idea that they are learning only for grades," Dr Krystyna Staszewska, the headmistress, said yesterday. "Polish children have to develop their own motivation and take some responsibility for how their minds will be furnished."

TUC backs Labour curb on unions

By TIM JONES, EMPLOYMENT CORRESPONDENT

THE Labour leadership was confident last night that it could approach the next general election able to defend itself against accusations that it was in the pockets of the unions after the TUC Congress backed its employment law proposals to curb industrial action.

After a bruising and at times vindictive debate, the delegates rejected left wing counter-proposals, which some union leaders believed could make Labour unelectable.

The debate provoked a furious clash between Arthur Scargill, general secretary of the National Union of Mineworkers, and Norman

Willis, general secretary of the TUC. Mr Scargill, to applause and cheers, said: "You are supporting a move which betrays all the principles upon which we have fought for the past 25 years." As he did so, Mr Willis muttered into his microphone: "That's rubbish."

Mr Willis' intervention stung Mr Scargill into calling him a "sumo wrestler" before he continued his speech. Later, Mr Willis apologised to Mr Scargill for his remarks claiming they had been made because of "extenuating circumstances".

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Purley rail crash driver is jailed for manslaughter

By LIN JENKINS

THE train driver who still cannot recall jumping the warning light, which led to five deaths in the Purley rail crash in south London, was last night beginning a six-month jail sentence.

Robert Morgan, aged 47, was jailed for 18 months, with one year suspended, after admitting at the Old Bailey two charges of manslaughter when the Littlehampton to Victoria service he was driving smashed into the back of the Horsham to Victoria train on March 4 last year.

Mr Justice Kennedy told him that the question of sentence was a difficult one. It was not necessary to involve an element of deterrence as train drivers were steady, responsible men and there was no need to warn them of the consequences of failing to respond correctly to signals.

"But it is important to remember this, the train driver's essential task is to watch for the signals and to obey them. He is not like a driver on the road with 101 things coming from different directions."

"I recognise that in some cases monotony can lead to error, but you had a clear run until you reached the first signal that you cancelled. I have to reflect the public concern that those who provide services should do so carefully, conscious of the implications of serious shortcomings

such as yours." Hundreds of passengers placed themselves in the hands of the driver with complete trust, he said, and the consequences of an accident were horrendous.

Morgan admitted the manslaughter of Colin Clark, aged 55, of Cobden, Worthing, West Sussex, and Eric Simper, aged 55, of Fairview Avenue, Worthing. Three women, aged 63, 74 and 79 also died in the accident.

The judge said most of the sentence would be suspended because Morgan had not pretended that it was not his fault or contemplated throwing dust in the eyes of the investigators, and because he had been of particularly good character.

The court was told that Morgan, who is unmarried and lived with his mother at Ferring, West Sussex, was commended in 1977 for helping a passenger who had fallen from a train and again in 1985 for spotting points that had been wrongly set.

Julian Bevan, for the prosecution, said the accident, which sent six of the eight coaches on the Littlehampton train down an embankment killing five people and injuring 87, was caused by the failure of Morgan to pay heed to the signalling system. "He passed a red signal going far too fast to stop. He had been warned in

advance of the possibility of that signal being red, the first [warning] being more than a mile from the red signal itself."

That first warning was a double yellow information signal 1 1/4 miles from the red light just beyond Purley station where the Horsham service was running about two minutes late and crossing on to the slow track.

Morgan's train was fitted with an advance warning system that rang a bell in the cab if the lights were green. With a single yellow light, or a double yellow light, a horn sounded and the driver had to press a button acknowledging the warning in order to cancel an automatic braking system that would come into effect within three seconds.

This he did at the double yellow signal "which does not oblige the driver to reduce speed then and there, but to be prepared to pull up if the next signal is a single yellow warning that the next signal is red", Mr Bevan said.

"Thereafter he passed a single yellow informing him that the next was likely to be red and he failed to pay heed to that signal by reducing the speed of his train so he could stop before the red. He was going too fast to avoid the catastrophe."

Consequently, the train was travelling at about 70 mph through Purley station when Morgan spotted the red signal, which could be seen from only 321 yards away because the station canopy obscured the view. Morgan applied the brakes but 215 yards beyond that signal the train careened into the other.

Morgan, whose cab ended up facing the way it had come, received facial and neck injuries. When interviewed in hospital he said that his mind was hazy and that he could only remember seeing the red signal and not overriding the single yellow one. He told his questioner: "I don't



Morgan: too late to avoid crash after jumping warning signals

remember anything about the signals before the red. If you say I was at fault, I accept responsibility."

Brian Leveson, for the defence, said Morgan, who had worked for British Rail for 30 years, had no recollection of the earlier signals.

One could only infer that Morgan misread the single yellow signal for a double one. It was unusual to continue up the line passing repeated double yellow signals, particularly in a case such as this when the train was following the Gatwick Express.

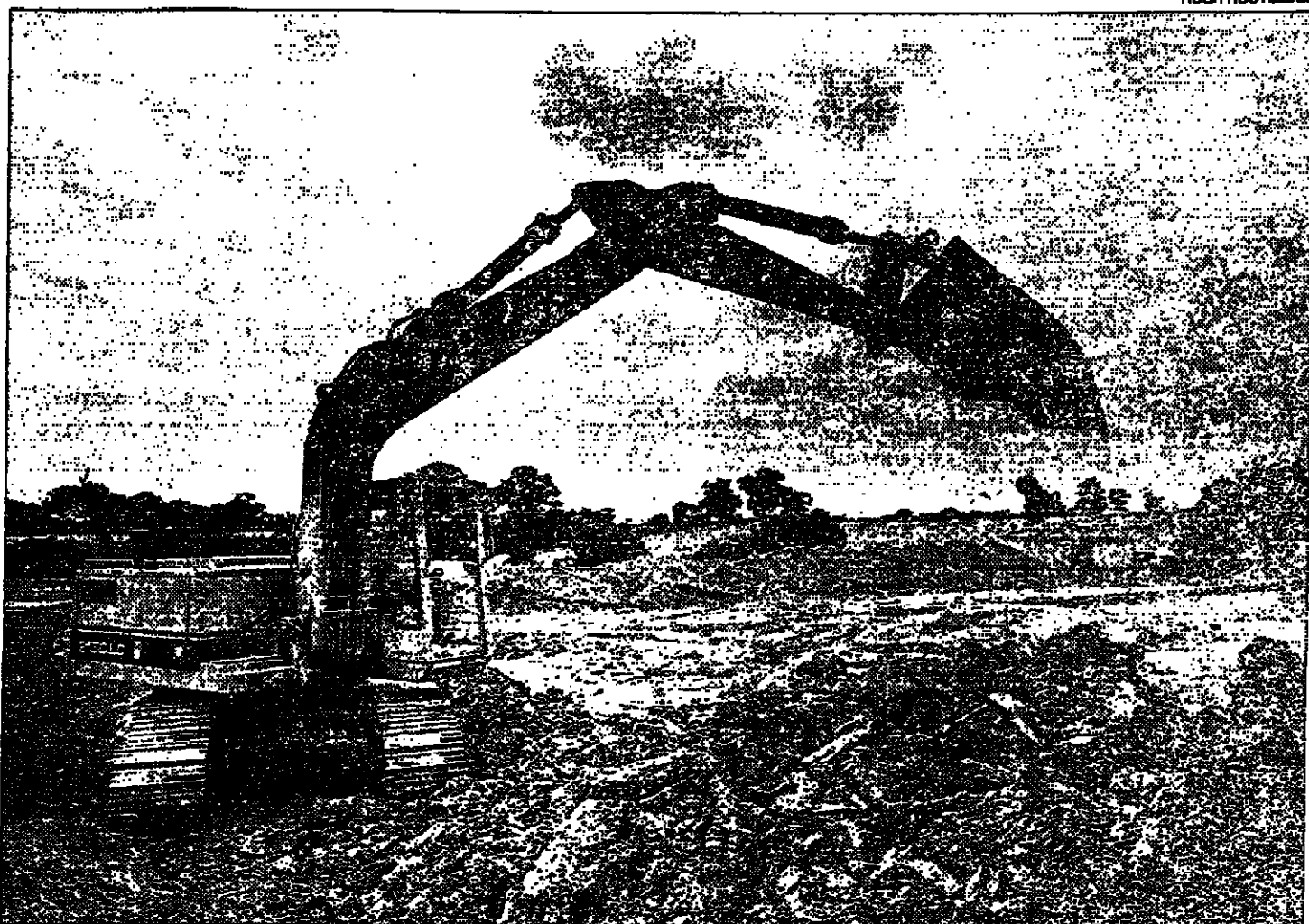
Mr Leveson suggested that studies conducted for British Rail might shed some light on how a driver of such good record could make a mistake. Monotony had been shown to be a contributory factor to "signal passed at danger" incidents, which occurred once in every 24 driver years.

Leaders of Morgan's union last night instructed lawyers to lodge an appeal against the severity of his sentence, claiming the driver was suffering from the consequences of British Rail's outdated safety systems.

Officials of the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen are worried that Britain's 18,000 train drivers may take unofficial strike action in protest at the sentence. Some believe budget cuts have lowered safety standards.

The union was last night asking staff to remain calm while legal advice was sought on a possible appeal.

Derrick Fullick, ASLEF general secretary, said last night: "I am stunned by the severity of the sentence. It seems to me that there is one law for the worker and one law for the corporate body. My drivers are driving without the safety advantages that are provided for their counterparts on the Continent."



Soon to be another landscaped green: construction under way for Stockbrook Manor Golf Club, in countryside near Billericay, Essex

Hard facts of farm life are beating ploughed fields into golf courses

ON THE northern edge of Billericay, in Essex, a mile or so south of the pretty village of Stock, a stretch of farmland is being carved up by earth-moving machines in what might at first sight be assumed to be an act of vandalism.

Closer inspection reveals that this is not an extreme attempt to curb Britain's agricultural surpluses by reducing ploughed fields to a lunar landscape of humps and craters. The site is simply in the throes of being turned into yet another golf course.

The company performing the task, AST Leisure Surfaces, of Witham, Essex, is one of a number engaged in altering the face of the countryside, changing fields into fairways and pastures into putting greens to meet what appears to be an insatiable demand for room to swing a club.

Ted Watson, AST's managing director, is a relaxed, affable man who spent the first 30 years of his working life as an agricultural contractor specialising in land drainage. In 1969, he led a management buy-out of a subsidiary company of Fisons, the chemical group, and built up what he says was at the time the largest drainage firm in Europe.

The Seventies were the boom years, when farmers were given every sort of incentive to "improve" land to increase production. In 1985, there was an abrupt change in government policy; the ending of drainage grants coincided with a dry winter and the beginning of the decline in farm incomes. "Business virtually came to a halt within three weeks," Mr Watson recalls.

For a time, he was able to switch his manpower and equipment into constructing sports grounds for schools and local authorities, but that offered only limited opportunities, and he was quick to realise that golf courses provided a more lucrative future.

So far, he has built four courses, and another dozen or so are under construction or being planned. He has also been approached by landowners in Germany, France and the Canary Islands, but is anxious not to overexpand. "Why should I go abroad if I can get plenty of work in Essex?" he asks.

It is a typically pertinent question. Within the last three years, in Essex alone, there have been an estimated 75 planning applications for new golf courses, 13 for

Tough times for agriculture and rising interest in golf are making construction of courses attractive to landowners but, as John Young reports, farm fairways pose questions for conservationists, planners and those hoping to profit

extensions to existing courses, and ten for driving ranges.

Recently, the county council decided to hold talks with 13 district councils and the eastern region of the Sports Council to form a policy on the siting of courses. A report to the county council's development control sub-committee claimed that, if all the applications were approved, they would swallow 15,000 acres of countryside and lead to a proliferation of associated developments, such as hotels, restaurants and sports complexes.

The golf course "boom" is a new phenomenon. Until three or four years ago, the market for new facilities was widely considered to be virtually moribund. According to Strutt & Parker, the land agent, very few new courses had been constructed since the last war.

Golf was dominated by traditional clubs with limited memberships and long waiting lists. Clubs were run by their members for their own benefit with little thought of commercial gain; all they wanted was to be able to pursue their game in a reasonably exclusive manner for as low a subscription as possible.

However, last year, the Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St Andrews, effectively the ruling body for the sport, published a report that concluded that, if

demand were to be satisfied, some 700 new courses would need to be constructed by the year 2000. That would amount to an increase of more than a third in the total and would mean building virtually as many courses in the final decade of the century as had been completed in the previous 80 years.

That might have been dismissed as wishful thinking but for the fact that it coincided with a sharp decline in agricultural incomes, a collapse in farmland prices and the introduction of the "set-aside" scheme whereby farmers would be paid for taking land out of production. Farmers could not build or even graze cattle on set-aside land, but golf courses were considered a permissible use, on the reasoning that, in the event of a food crisis, the land could easily be restored to agricultural use.

For many hard-pressed farmers, golf seemed to offer a lifeline. However, land agents and bodies such as the Country Landowners' Association were quick to warn their members that it was not an automatic bonanza. New courses would prove viable only in areas where demand was high, which did not necessarily correspond with those where surplus farmland was readily available, they said. The most likely locations were in areas of scenic and environmental value, which might upset conserv-

ationists. A satisfactory golf course could not be built on a flat, treeless "prairie".

Moreover, very little research had been done into local demand. How was it possible to decide how many people really wanted to take up the game but had been prevented from doing so because of the impossibility of joining an existing club? If new facilities were provided, how far would people be prepared to travel and how often would they use them?

Mr Watson agrees with all these caveats. He attributes part of the sudden rise in public interest in golf to television; like snooker, it is a highly "televsual" game. It also lends itself to the new vogue for corporate entertaining.

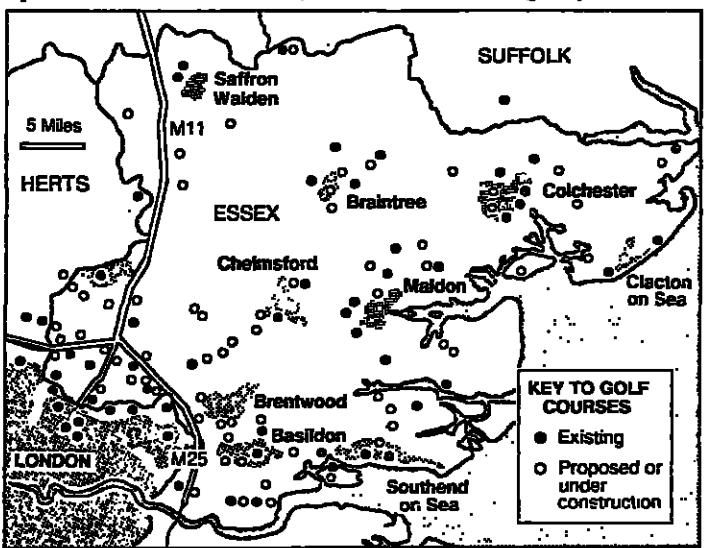
He recognises a risk, however, that the market may become oversupplied with indifferent courses. He has had to reject many sites as environmentally unsuitable, too remote or lacking adequate access.

Mr Watson is also concerned that many landowners have no idea of the cost involved. "The first question I ask them is 'Are you going to get people to play there?'" he says. "The second is whether they are prepared to pay up to £10,000 or more in applying for planning consent, which may well be rejected."

"The third is 'Who is going to finance the building of the course?'. We are talking about anything between £1 million and £6 million, and how many farmers have that sort of money? Most of them are living on overdrafts, and the banks certainly aren't going to lend them the money. So, it means finding an investor, a leisure company or a developer to put up the money."

Planning authorities are, he says, becoming noticeably more obstructive as applications continue to flood in, demanding up-to-date land surveys, details of tree planting programmes and assurances about access and traffic. Objections are also predictably raised by local residents concerned to protect their privacy.

Conservationist bodies such as the Council for the Protection of Rural England do not seem to like golf courses much, either. However, the golfers' cause has found support from the government's Nature Conservancy Council, which earlier this year said that, given imaginative design and careful management, new courses could be a boon to wildlife.



Golf zone: where fairways are springing up to meet new demand

Punishment in line with previous cases

By FRANCES GIBB, LEGAL AFFAIRS CORRESPONDENT

THE jailing yesterday of the train driver who failed to heed warning signals, causing a crash in which five people were killed and 87 injured, is the latest in a line of cases where people have been prosecuted for manslaughter in connection with their work.

The manslaughter charges and custodial penalty are in line with previous cases. They also indicate an increasing willingness by courts to penalise such negligence as a crime that merits custody.

Graham Zellick, professor of public law at Queen Mary and Westfield College, London, said the sentence of imprisonment was appropriate. "These prosecutions for manslaughter by gross negligence are not very common. They tend to be only in a handful of the conspicuous cases because there is a certain reluctance to categorise the mistakes that people make in the course of their work as criminal. Everyone makes mistakes and has lapses of judgement."

In a recent case an anaesthetist was given a six-month suspended sentence after he left the operating table for refreshments and the patient died. In another an electrician's faulty work led to the death of a 23-year-old father. The electrician was given a nine-month suspended sentence. Prof-

essor Zellick said manslaughter through gross negligence differed from other serious crimes in that neither intention nor recklessness was required. Lack of "intention", a normal ingredient of criminal law, made sentencing in such cases very difficult.

"The culpability is of a different order and these offenders do not seem to be criminals or offenders in the normal way." The closest parallel was with driving offences, which did not even require proof of carelessness. In such manslaughter cases, however, to constitute a crime there had to be a specific lapse, resulting in death, which "falls so far short of the minimum standards required that it is not just the sort of error one makes under rather difficult circumstances or under strain". It was right that there should be a custodial sentence to reflect that.

Martin Allen, solicitor co-ordinating claims arising from the Purley crash, said that had British Rail not admitted liability then the guilty plea of the driver would have been of help to the claimants in seeking compensation. As a result of yesterday's hearing he would investigate the possibility of exemplary damages, which are payable where there are factors over and above the usual criteria.

How safety system may end up being bypassed

By TOM GILES

MORE than 18 months after the 12.17 from Littlehampton to Victoria collided with another train at Purley station, British Rail is yet to introduce fully several recommended safety measures.

The measures, which include the fitting of cab radios and supplying automatic braking systems for trains, were called for in the Hidden report into the Clapham rail disaster of December 1988, three months before Purley. British Rail recognises that safety measures urged by Hidden would have been effective in preventing either accident. Errors described yesterday in court proved that even supposedly fail-safe systems, designed to prevent drivers from passing signal warnings, can fail.

At Purley, Robert Morgan drove past an Automatic Warning System, which he was able to override. The system, which was being fitted at Clapham at the time of the disaster, gives a visual warning and an alarm in the driver's carriage when each track-side warning light is given.

The first warning, a double yellow light, tells the driver that a red light signal at which the train must stop is only two signals away. At this stage, the driver can simply

press a button to acknowledge the warning, override the automatic braking system and continue.

At the second warning, a single yellow signal is given. Here, the driver must slow down to a specific speed in anticipation of the next light being red. British Rail conceded yesterday that the in-cab alarm and visual warnings at the second stage were identical to those at the first. Only the track-side signal light itself would differ.

The National Union of Railwaymen says that there were hundreds of cases a year of red lights being shot. British Rail would not yesterday confirm a figure for these cases, SPADs (Signal Passed at Danger), but agreed that the automatic system overriden at Purley was still standard fitment.

Research undertaken for BR indicates that drivers can experience prolonged monotony in the cab, causing them to automatically override warning signals.

Dr Martin Mogridge, a transport consultant at University College London, said: "If you are in a convoy of trains, there is tendency to assume that a double-yellow light is simply there because it has not yet acknowledged that the train in front has moved on."

Aids-like disease in ferrets threatens wildlife

By NICK NUTTALL
TECHNOLOGY CORRESPONDENT

SOME of Britain's native animal species, still recovering after centuries of persecution, could be at risk from an Aids-like disease that has been found in pet ferrets.

The virus, which causes an incurable illness called aleutian disease, has been identified by Michael Oxenham, a Southampton vet and honorary member of the Wessex Ferret Club, in tests on local animals. His findings have forced organisers of the world 16-metre ferret racing championship, to be held this weekend at

Northampton, near New Alresford, Hampshire, to call for animals to be tested before they compete.

Wildlife experts fear that the contagious disease, named after a strain of mink from the Aleutian Islands, in the Pacific, may be capable of crippling the immune systems of a family of animals called mustelids, of which the ferret is a member. The group includes the British polecat, badger, weasel, stoat and otter.

Ferrets, prized by countrymen for their skills at catching rabbits in burrows, commonly escape into the wild and details of their distribution, collected by the In-

stitute of Terrestrial Ecology at Monks Wood, Huntingdon, Cambridgeshire, show feral ferrets at large in southwest Scotland, the Isle of Man and northern and central England.

Britain's native mustelids numbers have been improving since the first world war, after a decline in the hunting of them as pests.

Wildlife experts say that it might be only a matter of time before escaped ferrets, carrying aleutian disease, confront these expanding native populations as they advance from remote Welsh and Scottish regions into feral ferret country. Don Jefferies, a

senior mammal scientist at the Nature Conservancy Council in Peterborough, said that of the British mustelids the polecat could be at greatest risk. The native polecat can breed with the ferret to produce a fertile hybrid, the fidgety ferret.

Dr Jefferies said that on mink farms, where the disease is thought to have originated, it was likely that infected animals were culled to minimise the spread. "When animals become pets people spend a lot of time keeping them alive. The problem is that if you use a ferret for rabbiting they sooner or later escape," he said.



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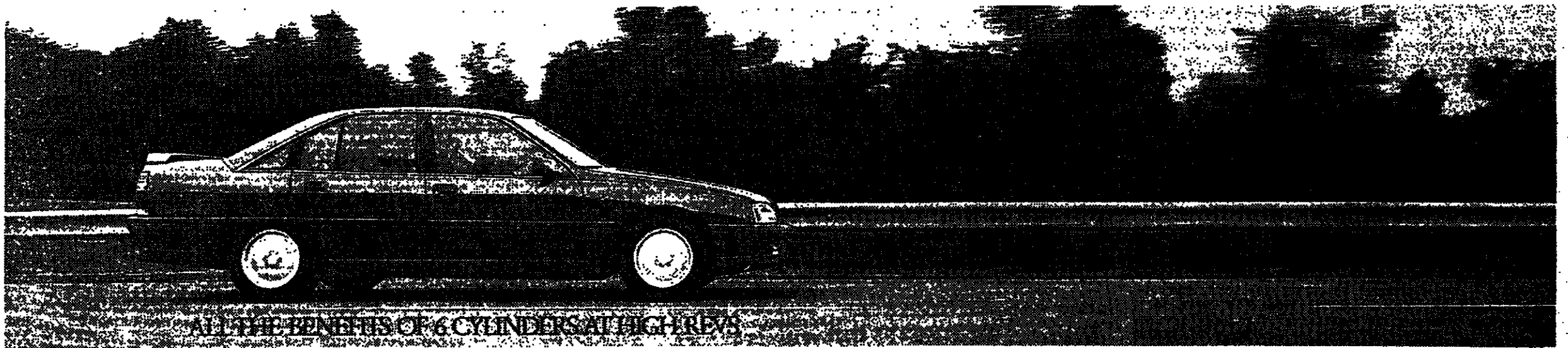
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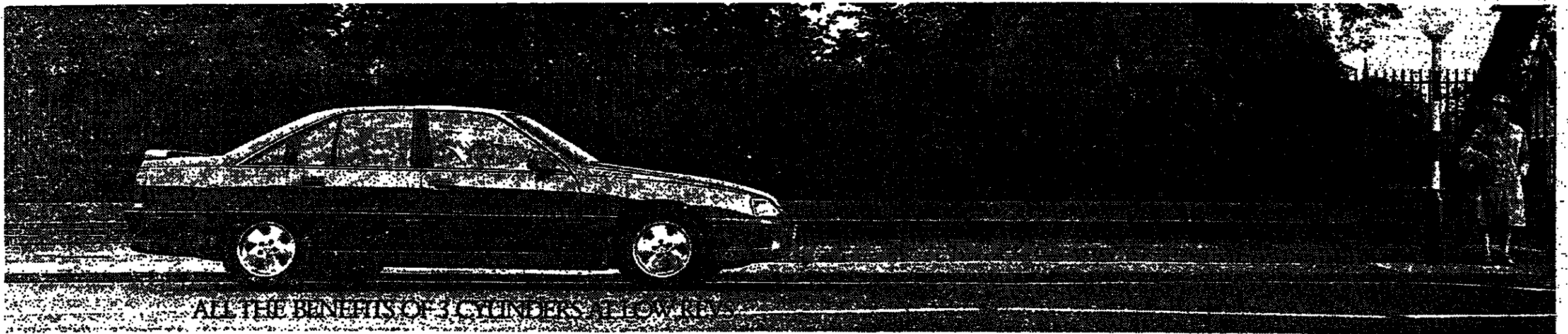
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ملک میں لکھو

Labour predicts big teacher shortage when term begins

By SHEILA GUNN, POLITICAL REPORTER

LABOUR estimated yesterday that about 130,000 pupils will return to school this week without a properly qualified permanent teacher in front of their class.

Jack Straw, the shadow education secretary, told a Westminster press conference that a survey for the Labour party of local education authorities confirmed a rise in resignations by demoralised teachers resulting in 6,500 vacancies in state schools at the start of the new school year.

After hearing the survey's findings John MacGregor, the education secretary, said on BBC Radio 4's *Today* programme that the level of teacher vacancies was broadly comparable to the level under the last Labour administration in 1979. "Mr Straw made the same accusations last year. They just proved to be untrue," he added.

While there were problems in London with recruiting and retaining teachers, the vacancy rate outside London was running at about 1.3%, he said. Mr Straw said that the rising trend in vacancies had been confirmed by the education department's own figures published in January, which showed about 6,500 unfilled posts.

The Labour party survey is based on questions to 30 out of the 112 English and Welsh education authorities, representing a regional and political cross-section. The survey found that although resignations at primary schools had gone down slightly over the past year, there had been a rise in

resignations of secondary school teachers from 14,400 in 1989 to 15,500 this year. Most authorities commented on problems recruiting this summer and the decline in "quality" applicants.

Kent county council reported: "A market research sample of teachers who had left showed low morale and disenchantment with bureaucratic overload from education department initiatives." Barnet council in north London blamed "disenchantment" based on low morale and stress over the reforms.

Mr Straw said: "John MacGregor must now say whether, at long last, he is ready to guarantee that no child would be without a properly qualified teacher in front of his or her class. His failure so far to give this guarantee makes a mockery of children's and parents' rights to education."

The reliance on overseas teachers to fill some teacher shortages was a national humiliation.

He added that there was a "simply terrifying" wastage of newly trained teachers. Out of every 100 entrants to teacher training, only 34 remained in teaching five years after qualification.

The education department yesterday launched its own survey of teacher vacancies as most local authorities predicted that they would be fully staffed (John O'Leary writes). Mr MacGregor promised a national picture by the end of the week.

The department's January survey showed a 50 per cent increase in vacancies in two years with a 5.3 per cent

vacancy rate in greater London. Mr MacGregor says the national vacancy rate of 1.8 per cent is low compared with other professions.

The debate over unfilled vacancies is an annual one between the political parties, and most educationists accept that, statistically, both sides are right. While Mr Straw's figures may have been accurate last month, the efforts made in the past few weeks by local education authorities will have filled many of the vacant posts.

However, many classes will be taught by temporary or part-time staff, and most of the large number of overseas recruits will return home at the end of the school year. Thus the argument that classes will not be taught by "properly qualified permanent teachers" is also true.

Most vacancies yesterday were in primary schools, with Hackney, in east London, the worst affected. It is seeking 54 primary teachers, 26 staff for secondary schools and six for special schools. Its term begins today and the authority has been arranging temporary cover to try to ensure no children are sent home.



Eleanor Dale, a countryside warden, taking part in North West Water's count of birds at its Hollingworth reservoir, which was built in the last century near Rochdale, Lancashire. North West Water is to study the

116-acre lake to discover the number of wildfowl and wading birds using it (Ronald Farr writes). It is one of 290 sites to be studied over the next year in the first such study of bird life among water companies. The work

will be done by the Wildfowl and Wetlands Trust to discover how wildlife co-exists with recreational activity. The lake, a feeder for the Rochdale Canal, is a busy recreational centre for east Lancashire

and attracts annually 130,000 sailing enthusiasts, fishermen, bird-watchers and other visitors. The information gathered will allow North West Water to manage the reservoir in a way that best suits its wildlife.

First student loan already under way

By JOHN O'LEARY, HIGHER EDUCATION CORRESPONDENT

STUDENTS should have to wait only three weeks for loans under the government's new scheme, the company administering it promised yesterday. The first application, from a London university student in France for the year, is already being processed.

The Student Loans Company, based in Glasgow, which yesterday launched a £350,000 publicity campaign to explain how the scheme works, expects 85 per cent of eligible students to apply in its first year. That would mean a total payout of about £200 million to 500,000 students.

Students on designated courses will need only a bank or building society account and a certificate of eligibility from their college to qualify for a loan of between £240 and £460. They will be paid by bank transfer and will have to sign a direct debiting instruction for repayment before being given a loan.

Ron Harrison, managing director of the company, said: "We now have a trained staff of 108, fully equipped offices and what is almost certainly the world's most advanced computer system for handling student loans. It will be unique among student loan schemes because it combines universality of entitlement, a highly subsidised interest rate and repayment arrangements

linked to income." The computer system would keep collection costs to a minimum. The company would pursue debtors through the courts in Britain and, if an economic proposition, abroad.

"Like any bank or financial institution, we will actually use every aid within the law to recover bad debts," Mr Harrison said. "I have a responsibility to recover taxpayers' money, which is being lent on very preferential terms."

Repayments will begin in April 1992 and the company has allowed for a 10 per cent default rate at first. Mr Harrison, who has 30 years' experience in lending and collection businesses, said that he took an optimistic view on defaulting because the British tended to have a conscientious approach to repayments.

Students will be able to apply for a loan at any time during the academic year and may opt to receive a lump sum or payments in two or three instalments. Interest will be added each year at the rate of inflation for the previous year. Repayments will be deferred if a graduate's gross income falls below a set sum, which this year would be £965 a month.

A telephone helpline to provide information is being operated on 0345 300900.

TUC report, page 6

Woman gives a clue on 'vanishing lady'

By JOHN SHAW

A POSSIBLE solution to the mystery of the "vanishing lady" emerged unexpectedly yesterday on the eve of the £250,000 auction of contents at Sutton Brilles Manor near Banbury, in Oxfordshire.

Muriel Keyte, who lives in Devon, arrived at the pre-sale viewing and told surprised Sotheby's executives that she was the only child of Robert Allen, a wealthy corset manufacturer who died in 1963. Mr Allen's wife, Dorothea, died aged 89 in January. She did not leave a will and her £1 million estate is being sold on the instructions of the Treasury. The house contents will be auctioned tomorrow.

Before she died, Mrs Allen destroyed anything that might give a clue to her past, including her husband's will,

thus leading to her being described as the "vanishing lady". Officials have been trying unsuccessfully for months to trace a relative who might be an heir to the house and its antiques. It is now thought likely that these will go to the Treasury.

Mrs Keyte, aged 73, said she was not a blood relative of Mrs Allen and therefore her chances of inheriting the property were "pretty remote, but it has been immensely interesting to find out about my father after all these years".

She said her father had been called Eric in Sheffield but Robert in Banbury. She believes this was because the second "marriage" was bigamous; if discovered, he would probably have gone to prison. She told an extraordinary story of her father's desertion in 1921, stemming from the change in his character when he returned from army service in India. Her mother, who died 11 years ago, had built a new life.

Sotheby's took Mrs Keyte on a tour of the manor. She nearly broke down when she saw two minor pictures not included in the auction. No one knew the identity of the subject but she recognised it immediately as her father. The firm has given them to her and she said last night she would keep them "as a little memento of the past".



Dorothea Allen: detail from a wedding portrait

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TRADES UNION CONGRESS: BLACKPOOL

Union power over Labour party growing, Howard says

By NICHOLAS WOOD IN BLACKPOOL
AND JOHN WINDER

THE trade unions wield more power in the Labour party than ever, Michael Howard, the employment secretary, said yesterday as the Conservatives sought to take the gloss off TUC backing for Neil Kinnock's more moderate approach to union law.

Drawing on a new Conservative Central Office report on Labour's links with the unions, Mr Howard sought to portray the Opposition's reforms as cosmetic and union backing for them as cynical and fraudulent.

The small print of Labour's latest policy statement would restore secondary action and the flying picket, give unions unprecedented legal immunities and neuter the powers of the courts to punish unions that broke the law. Far

from curbing the unions, the Opposition proposals did not amount to a "row of beans", Mr Howard said. The TUC leadership's endorsement of Labour's apparent acceptance of much of the legislation of the past decade was a "cynical electoral trick", he added at a press conference in London.

For 11 years the Conservatives had been putting their beliefs into action in what had come to be known as conviction politics, but the debate at Blackpool would provide another taste of the Labour answer: camouflage and cover-up politics, in which they tried to keep hidden as much as possible of what they believed, to trick people into trusting Labour with their vote.

Labour policy would "make Ron Todd and Arthur Scargill laugh all the way to the picket line".

Norman Willis, the TUC general

secretary, rejected Mr Howard's assault as ill-tempered and intemperate and said the employment secretary should welcome the TUC debate on employment law. "As a politician, he might, of course, feel that the trade unions are moving in a direction that he will find difficult to sneer at, but that's his problem."

Ken Gill, the general secretary of MSF, the white-collar manufacturing union, said that relying on central office to produce an objective assessment of the unions was "like putting Dracula in charge of the blood transfusion service". He added that Labour's proposals would do no more than bring Britain barely up to minimum international standards.

The strength of Mr Howard's attack is an indication of Tory concern that Labour's policy-makers and media advisers have stolen some of Margaret Thatcher's clothes and blurred Labour's

electorally damaging image as an agent of union power. Offering a foretaste of the next general election campaign, the employment secretary's broadside also signalled the Conservatives' determination to continue to portray their rivals as in the pockets of the unions.

The central office report maintains that the unions' domination of finance, personnel and policy means that they "effectively run the Labour party". About 140 Labour MPs, more than half the parliamentary party and the highest proportion since 1935, are sponsored by unions under arrangements that allow them to pay the bulk of MPs' election expenses and agents' salaries. Of the shadow cabinet, 18 of the 20 members are sponsored by trade unions, and they choose 12 of the 29 members of the party's ruling national executive committee (NEC). About three-quarters of

Labour's money comes from the unions and the planned reform of the block vote after the next election will still leave them controlling 70 per cent of the votes at the Labour conference.

Mr Howard said: "The report demonstrates that the unions wield more power in the Labour party today than ever before. Neil Kinnock's much trumpeted constitutional reforms will barely scratch the surface of union domination of his party, and will not even take effect until after the next election. This is why, however many tough words Neil Kinnock employs (in his speech to the conference today), he knows the unions would call the shots under a Labour government."

The central office report accuses Labour of opposing all the union reforms introduced by the government since 1979 and of not challenging a single

strike in recent years. Quoting from *Looking to the Future*, Labour's policy document, it points out that sympathy strikes would be allowed where there was a direct interest between two groups of workers, and that Labour has set no specific limit to the number of pickets allowed during a dispute. Labour's plans to restrict the powers of the courts to sequester union funds and to stop employers winning injunctions to halt a strike are also attacked.

However, a Labour spokesman said it was untrue to suggest that the NEC had not accepted a statutory limit on the number of pickets. The policy review specified that there should be statutory limit. The party's code of conduct applied a limit of six pickets and since there was such a limit in law at present, and Labour did not intend to change that, there was no point in specifying it.

Party delight at backing for jobs law package

By TIM JONES AND PETER MULLIGAN

LABOUR leaders hailed TUC backing for the party's revised employment law package last night as laying to rest the ghost of the militant industrial disruption that contributed to the defeat of the last Labour government.

Tony Blair, shadow employment spokesman said that yesterday's debate at the TUC in Blackpool had cleared the way for a new agenda in the Nineties concerned with skills, training, equal opportunities and a constructive partnership with business.

Michael Howard, the employment secretary, dismissed the debate as irrelevant and maintained that, whatever the public posture adopted by the TUC leadership and the Opposition, Labour remained wedded to restoring to the unions all their old powers.

After a passionate and at times stormy debate, the conference voted by 4,404,000 to 3,529,000 to defeat a motion by the National and Local Government Officers' Association which demanded the repeal of all anti-union legislation and the restoration of secondary picketing.

Opening the debate, Norman Willis, TUC general secretary, asked delegates to endorse a new settlement, based on fairly balanced rights

and responsibilities. Warning delegates against nostalgia, he said: "In the harsh light of the Nineties the yearning for old immunities does not amount to a policy. It is more like a cry for help."

"It is just not sensible to give any impression that we are asking for the trade unions to be above the law when we have the chance to obtain something we did not have in the Seventies and we need desperately today, that is the chance to have the trade union movement within a fair system of law. The law is part of our future."

He said they would not get the consent and commitment from members "if we imply that we want to take away their right to a ballot on crucial issues like strikes and the election of union leadership. That won't wash and it won't win."

Of an open-ended right to take secondary action, he said: "I just do not believe that would be accepted in the court of public opinion, and that means our members' opinions too."

He added: "We cannot pre-occupy ourselves with this issue for ever. Today is the day to settle the matter. The fudge shop is locked and shuttered and it is closed for the season."

Tony Young, general sec-



Waiting his turn: Arthur Scargill, NUM leader, sitting at the back of the conference hall yesterday

retary of the National Communications Union, said: "No Labour government could be elected with a commitment to return to the way things were in 1979. No union should ask it for such a commitment."

He called for the retention of ballots for the election of union leaders which were seen to have given democratic

accountability to union members. Unrestricted sympathy action was unacceptable to the public.

Brenda Dean, general secretary of Sogat, said that the next government would be a Labour government "if we play our cards right and we do not spoil our chances".

Tony Dubbins, general sec-

retary of the NGA, moving a resolution in conflict with the TUC leadership backed the right of union members to take "solidarity action" in support of their brothers caught up in a separate dispute. He had deep reservations about some of the proposals from the TUC general council which were damaging and naive.

It was not surprising, he said, that Tory employers attacked the closed shop, but delegates were entitled to insist on support from the general council. "The general council have lost their way by advocating the trade union movement pick up the tab for free riders. Despite the wailing voices urging 'don't rock the boat', adapt a low profile for the sake of public relations, we do nobody a favour by endorsing faint-hearted policies."

There was loud applause when he told the congress: "Some of us are beginning to sound like Margaret Thatcher: solidarity is all right in Poland but apparently no longer in the UK."

Alan Jinkinson, general secretary of Nalco, said that many proposals by the Labour party on employment law ran counter to long-standing trade union beliefs. They were being asked to stand on their heads.

He said: "We have as great an interest in securing the return of a Labour government as any other union and our private polling indicates that our members will vote accordingly. But we do not believe, and we have opinion research behind us, that a robust defence of trade union

rights in any way jeopardises that goal."

He cited a document from the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, on whose board Norman Willis sits, that backed supportive action without restriction. He said: "We cannot accept that, under a Labour government, the UK will be bracketed with South Africa and South Korea as an international pariah on this issue."

Arthur Scargill, president of the National Union of Mineworkers, said that support for the Labour party and the TUC general council on this issue would betray all the principles they had fought for.

After loud applause, he reported to delegates that Norman Willis, sitting on the platform behind him, had shouted "rubbish". Mr Scargill added: "He should know".

In a reference to the *Daily Mirror's* allegations of financial improprieties in his union, he added: "First I have got Maxwell (against me) and now another sumo wrestler behind me."

Time and again they had been told not to rock the boat and to go for electorally acceptable policies. But ditching principle in that way was a recipe for disaster.

He called for the repeal of all anti-union legislation introduced by the Conservative government.

Any attempt by a Labour government to retain sequestration of union funds would prevent trade unionists taking action in support of their fellow workers.

Leading article, page 11

Standards 'under threat from foreign teachers'

By OUR POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

THE leader of Britain's biggest teachers' union is expected to warn delegates at the TUC conference today that educational standards are threatened by the government's policy of encouraging local education authorities to overcome staff shortages by hiring teachers from the Continent.

Commenting on a Labour survey suggesting that there would be 6,500 teacher vacancies this month at the start of the new school year, Douglas McAvoy, general secretary of the National Union of Teachers, said that numbers were only part of the problem.

NUT members and parents were rightly worried whether teachers imported from countries such as Denmark, other European Community states, and Australasia were properly equipped to fill the gaps in British classrooms. The Association of London Authorities has estimated that 30 per cent of new vacancies are being filled from abroad.

Mr McAvoy said that he was not questioning the ability of foreign teachers. He and his members, however, were concerned whether they had the right levels of qualifications, training, and experience to adapt to the British educational system. There were also doubts about the level of their long-term commitment to their pupils.

Mr McAvoy said that initial figures reaching the NUT from regional offices broadly confirmed the message of the Labour survey. The survey found that 130,000 children would start the school year

without a permanent, properly qualified teacher.

He suggested that teachers recruited from abroad might be given crash courses in the British educational system to help them to cope with what could prove unfamiliar practices and expectations. NUT officials said that Mr McAvoy would return to the subject today when he speaks in a debate on education and training.

Speaking in Blackpool, Mr McAvoy said: "I do not suggest that European teachers are incompetent. But in some cases I do believe that they are not trained for the job they are being asked to do. That may be because they have been asked to teach a subject for which they have not got a high enough qualification or it may be they are being used in an education system for which they are not prepared."

"Without questioning the ability of teachers from other European countries in terms of their ability to teach, there is a fear among members that they are not trained with the ethos of our educational system in mind, that they are not fully conversant with our methods, and that they are not fully conversant with the expectations of parents or the community."

"Equally, there is no guarantee of their continued commitment to our schools."

"So, more than last year, there is a fear being expressed that this short-term expedient of the government and local authorities to look to imports to cover the vacancies is not really the way to staff an education service."

Britain 'may become tourist theme park'

BRITAIN could degenerate into an "old English theme park" under another Tory government, Jo Richardson, MP, said in an address to the congress on behalf of the Labour Party.

She said that only 38 per cent of the country's workforce had skilled vocational training. That was lower than in Spain (56 per cent), West Germany (67 per cent), Italy (79 per cent) and France (80 per cent).

Ms Richardson, chairman of the Labour party National Executive Committee, said that the paucity of royal family events, Royal Ascot and Henley, would delight the tourists.

However, the tourists would have to be kept away from the sight of "tens of thousands sleeping in bed-and-breakfast slums and in cardboard boxes and the old people waiting in pain for three years for hip operations and children under-taught in

outdated schools with a shortage of teachers and books."

She said that Labour was still riding high in the polls and expressed her belief that the party would win the next general election.

Trade union membership fell by nearly 3 per cent last year, Norman Willis, TUC general secretary, told the congress. "That is far too much."

He urged delegates not to use, as an excuse for falling membership, the decline in full-time employment, the rise in part-time and temporary jobs and the redrawing of the industrial map. This was an opportunity.

He cited an opinion poll showing that 80 per cent of the public believed that trade unions were essential to protect workers' interests.

Mr Willis added: "It is great to see so many people speaking up for trade unions. What we have got to do is to get a lot more of them paying up."

Male, white, middle-aged image attacked

By PETER MULLIGAN

SHARP criticism of the trade unions' membership profile was voiced by Ada Maddocks when she delivered the president's address at the opening of the congress.

Urging that recruitment should be a top priority, she called for renewed efforts to change the image of the movement which, she said, was still "male, middle aged to elderly and white".

She was speaking against a background of falling union membership since Margaret Thatcher became prime minister: from 12 million in 1979 to under 8.5 million now, the lowest for 26 years.

Miss Maddocks, the fifth woman to hold the office of president in the TUC's 122-year history, told delegates that women were grossly under-represented at all levels in the trade union movement.

She said: "We need more women shop stewards, more women on union executives, more women in the delegations to the congress, but, perhaps most important of all, more women in the negotiating arena."

She reminded the audience that the congress was the "face" of the trade union movement which would be judged by their actions.

She urged them to speak in words that

could be widely understood — "not the language of the rule book or even the composite motion but in clear and simple terms".

Miss Maddocks, a senior Nalco official, whose speech was applauded warmly, also identified causes for optimism by trade union members after the Eighties which, she said, had been a difficult decade.

"We survived and I am confident that in the new mood of the Nineties the opportunities are there for us to prosper. All the polls show that it is our ideals and our values which remain deeply rooted within the public's mind."

She said that the movement did not have a blank cheque. It was having to look closely at its priorities and at how best to spend the money provided by members. She added: "We are having to make hard choices. That a course of action is desirable will not be enough. From now on we must decide our priorities on the basis of what is the best use of resources."

Attacking government policies, she singled out health service reforms and described the prime minister and Kenneth Clarke, the health secretary, as the "twin vultures" ready to devour the National Health Service. She said: "No ministerial videos, no publicity stunts and certainly no amount of junk mail at the taxpayers' expense, will convince the

public that the health service is safe in their hands."

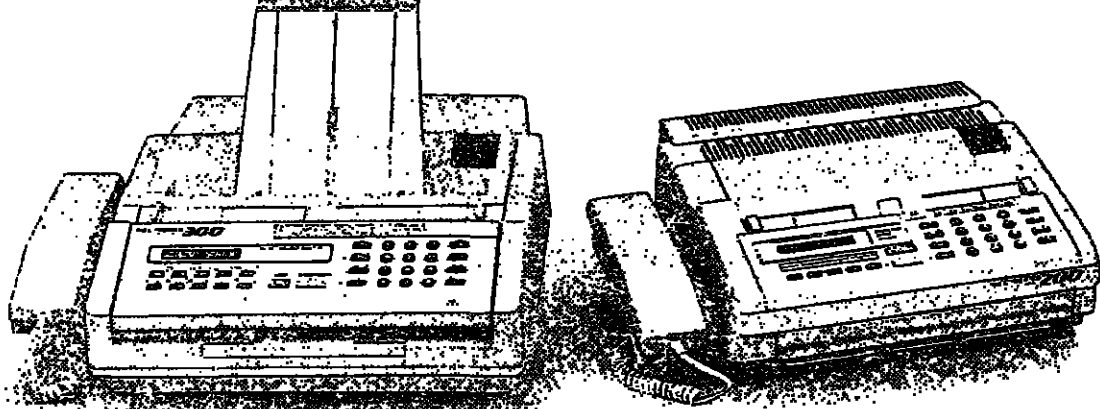
On training, she attacked the Conservatives on the ground of inadequate resources, a view, she said, that was shared by their friends in business. "Unless this government stops just making speeches about training and starts making sense", she said, "the economic future of this country is in jeopardy, and millions of individuals will find themselves in dead-end jobs in a dead-end Britain."

Miss Maddocks praised the European Community commissioners, whose proposals for a social charter are opposed by the government for showing more sympathy and understanding for working people than the cabinet in the past 11 years.

"The government rant and rave about restraints on business and measures that will lead to unemployment", she said, "but people see through such free market propaganda. It is not hard to imagine a nineteenth-century Michael Howard (the employment secretary) arguing that banning children from climbing chimneys would cost jobs."

She added that the congress could well be the last before the next general election. Whatever its timing, she was sure that the prospect of returning a sympathetic government would never be far from their thoughts.

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مكتبة في الحول

Iceland tackles the 20th century ills that tarnish its clean image

From TONY SAMSTAG
IN OSLO

GREAT Geyser is old and tired. The original, spouting hot spring that gave its name to an entire genus of geothermal phenomena now performs only once in a while, and then only after having 100lb of soap stuffed down its gullet.

During a recent visit the four lady announced with some satisfaction that Great Geyser had erupted just the previous day, one of only three occasions that year, to an audience of 10,000. The visitors smiled sheepishly, admired its vigorous little brother nearby, took care as instructed to step well clear of the boiling mud pools, and trooped back to the coach, which the driver was revving impatiently.

International interest in Iceland is like that. Very occasional, but intense and spectacular, well-primed with hundred-

weights of media studs, and never enough time to take it all in.

Remember the Cod Wars. Then, in 1986, it was the Reagan-Gorbachev summit that led to the rediscovery of little Iceland by the rest of the world.

Last year, the repeal of an 80-year ban on beer attracted large numbers of foreign journalists to the capital: most of them ended up interviewing each other because they had filled all the pubs and restaurants to the exclusion of the Icelanders.

The only other thing many people know about Iceland is that it has very few people and a whole lot of nature. For years, improbable numbers of tourists have flocked there, despite the cost of visiting one of the most expensive countries in the world, to view the harsh beauty of its primeval landscape in environmental conditions of gem-like

purity. Those days may now be numbered, according to the country's new environment minister.

Julius Solnes occupies a position that was created only last May (after a bruising political row in the Althing, the world's oldest parliament) because, as he has admitted disarmingly: "We Icelanders have unfortunately not progressed as far towards environmental consciousness as our Nordic neighbours."

With a quarter of a million people inhabiting Europe's least densely populated country, averaging two Icelanders for each third of a square mile, that is perhaps understandable. But profligate misuse of even such apparently boundless wilderness is beginning to exact a predictable price. Long stretches of the volcanic beaches around greater Reykjavik are now covered by cloacal sludge, a consequence of untreated effluents

released by a population of 130,000 straight into the fjord.

And, despite negligible pollution from power stations and factories which draw on large reserves of clean underground thermal energy and hydropower, an over-reliance on the internal combustion engine has brought episodes of serious smog to the once-pristine air of the capital.

A long-time mystery for visitors has been how a town the size of Reykjavik could conjure up traffic jams, let alone smog. The reasons, like almost everything in Iceland, are complicated but probably rooted in the chronically inflated economy — annual rates topped 130 per cent at one point during the 1980s — and the corresponding compulsion to overspend. A result is that Iceland has the second highest rate of car ownership in the world, almost 500 per

thousand and not far behind that of the United States. With so much untrammelled acreage to spread out in, Reykjavik has surrounded its tiny business centre with a vast, residential sprawl, leaving it about as pedestrian-friendly as Los Angeles.

Reluctantly, the authorities are now beginning to think in terms of emission standards for cars, sewage treatment plants, even a 1.8-mile-long outlet to carry the effluents further out into the fjord. And the first collection depot for hazardous wastes has now opened in Reykjavik.

The tourist industry thrives on Iceland's image as a clean country, while contributing to its decline, largely by adding to an apparently unstoppable process of soil erosion as the visitors tear across the fragile Arctic landscape in four-wheel-drive vehicles. Since man's

arrival in the late ninth century, Iceland has lost 35 per cent of its total cover and 96 per cent of its trees and shrubs. Soil conservation and reforestation schemes have proliferated since the appropriate government agency was created in 1907, but the forces of destruction continue to gain.

The destruction is not, as is widely believed, caused by volcanic activity. As Halldor Laxness, the Nobel Laureate has written: "Barren hillsides are the only permanent memorials the Icelanders have left behind after a millennium of settlement." Sigurdur Magnusson, a younger and less accomplished Icelandic author, adds: "Just as the goats and sheep of the Arab settlers of North Africa laid waste the former granary of the Roman Empire, so the Icelandic sheep — and to a lesser extent their horses — stripped the land bare..."

Indian forces set fire to town in reprisal for grenade attack

From CHRISTOPHER THOMAS IN SOPORE, KASHMIR

SHOPKEEPERS in the remote Kashmir market town of Sopore are rebuilding their lives after security forces went on a fire-raising rampage in reprisal for a hand-grenade attack by militant separatists.

Iqbal market, a maze of poor shops selling everything from shoes to cooking pots, was partly destroyed. A long row of shops in the main street was also burned down. "A two-day curfew was imposed. Security forces set light to our premises and would not let the fire brigade come," one shop owner said. "The fire went on for nine hours. Firemen were allowed to come when we said one of the shops was owned by a Hindu, which was a lie."

The arson attack, on July 26, was carried out by the Central Reserve Police Force, a non-Kashmiri paramilitary body that spearheads the security operation against militant Muslim secessionists in the Kashmir valley.

Sopore's shopkeepers are not alone in feeling the wrath of the security forces. A Kashmiri human rights committee has sent a detailed report to Amnesty International that paints a picture of harsh and indiscriminate repression. The valley, says the report, "is passing through a nightmare".

The Jammu and Kashmir people's basic rights (protection) committee, headed by the former chief

justice of the state, says that each day brings more atrocities. It has details of many cases of rape, torture, beatings, arson and theft.

It points out that many Kashmiri detainees are held in jails outside the state among "hostile elements" — a reference to Hindus, most of whom bitterly resent the secessionist uprising in India's only Muslim-majority state. The committee said it had visited some prisoners who were held in cells 4ft by 6ft.

Residents of Sopore said they knew there would be trouble when militants threw hand grenades at a security patrol. A community leader said: "There is not a man, woman or child here who does not support the militants." He showed a long list of applications from businesses for compensation after the arson attack, but nobody seriously expects to be compensated. "If the owners of those premises weren't active militants before, they are now," he said.

Most of the 110,000 local Hindus, known as Pandits, have fled the Kashmir valley, and were encouraged to leave by the state government. They had dominated the state government, hospitals, banks, the insurance industry and pharmaceutical distribution. Their flight has therefore caused administrative chaos. Indian radio has reported that militants are ordering Sikhs to leave, which militant organisations deny.

On Dal Lake, Anchar Lake and the Jhelum river a thousand houseboats are deserted because the tourist industry has collapsed. A houseboat owner who says he has not paid the loan on his boat for more than a year, says the winter will be the hardest since the turmoil of partition in 1947. "We have no money for fuel to keep warm. We cannot afford to buy clothes. We must try to live on rice and perhaps a few green vegetables." Like many houseboat owners he has moved his boat on Dal Lake several times. "We have been told that if there is ever a militant attack from a houseboat, we will all be burned out. We live in fear that a militant will one day fire a single shot from a houseboat. If that happens, it will all be over for us," he said.

● SRINAGAR: Kashmiris staged a general strike yesterday in sympathy with government employees who went on strike to force the reinstatement of colleagues sacked for alleged involvement with Muslim militants. Army and paramilitary troops enforced a strict curfew.

Shops and businesses, hotels and restaurants were shut, and transport stayed off roads throughout the strife-torn Kashmir valley. Some 200,000 government employees began their five-day work boycott to force the reinstatement of their dismissed colleagues and press for a halt to alleged persecution of Muslims by security forces.

Employees have frequently alleged persecution by the Indian government in its drive against the Muslim separatists and have accused security forces of repressing innocent civilians. (AP)

● DELHI: The Indian government is to investigate charges of "excesses" by security men fighting Muslim secessionists, including allegations of rape or molestation. The upper house of parliament here meanwhile endorsed federal rule over Kashmir, replacing an administrative ordinance issued in July. The lower house approved the move last week. (AP)



An Indian soldier confronting women students demanding independence for Kashmir, in Srinagar, capital of the troubled state

Battle looms for Labour leadership in New Zealand

From RICHARD LONG
IN WELLINGTON

NEW Zealand's governing Labour party was in trouble last night, only eight weeks before the general election, with Geoffrey Palmer, the prime minister, facing a leadership challenge from Mike Moore, the external relations and trade minister.

Mr Palmer is expected to put his leadership to the test at today's meeting of the Labour party caucus. Elected prime minister only a year ago, after David Lange's surprise resignation, he is blamed for a disastrous fall in the party's opinion-poll ratings.

Labour is consistently up to 30 points behind the opposition National party in the polls, with up to a third of the electorate undecided. Supporters of Mr Moore, one of the few Labour cabinet ministers from a working-class and trade union background, maintain he could attract back many of the party's disaffected trade-union voters. He received a boost yesterday with reports that Helen Clark, the deputy prime minister, backs his leadership bid.

Mr Moore's supporters are understood to have taken poll samples to support their call for a change of leader before the October 27 election. Surveys have indicated that Labour could lose more than half its seats in New Zealand's 97-seat, single-chamber parliament, compared with its present 15-seat majority.

Mr Palmer said yesterday he would not resign, making it clear that any move to dislodge him would require an unprecedented no confidence vote by ministers against a prime minister.

East German police open fire to quell neo-Nazi riot

From REUTER IN LEIPZIG

POLICE in Leipzig fired at the legs of neo-Nazi East and West German soccer fans to quell a riot, injuring two of them, officials said yesterday.

Peter Heimann, a Leipzig police spokesman, said three officers fired in the air and then towards the legs of the fans on Sunday night after they were attacked with clubs and bottles and their patrol cars were wrecked. "They did it because they feared for their lives," he said.

Two fans were taken to hospital with leg wounds and 35 of the 150 rioters were held on charges of assault, he said. Knives, tear-gas canisters and blank cartridge pistols were confiscated. Five policemen were also hurt and two were treated in hospital.

The right-wing fans rampaged through the centre of Leipzig after an exhibition game between Bayern Munich of the West German first division and Lokomotive Leipzig of the East German first league. Before the game up to 200 "skinheads, fascists" and youths in bomber jackets from East and West Germany marched through Leipzig shouting such neo-Nazi slogans as "sieg heil" and "Heil Hitler", Herr Heimann said.

The shooting marked the first time police in East or West Germany had used firearms to break up disturbances by soccer fans. They had previously used water cannon and truncheons as a last resort. Soccer hooliganism has been frequent in East Germany — which is to merge with West Germany next month — since the fall of its communist regime last year.

In West Germany police reported that an estimated 40 fans of

the first-division side Cologne rampaged through the club offices and fan club after watching their team draw 2-2 with Borussia Munchengladbach on television on Saturday.

Furniture was smashed, club souvenirs stolen and windows broken during the violence by fans protesting against the policies of Dietmar Artzinger-Bollen, the club president. Police were called in to protect the premises and officials estimated the damage at about 30,000 marks (£10,000).

● EAST BERLIN: East German police officers will be investigated for links to the former communist state's Stasi secret police before being hired by West Berlin's force after unification, a senior Western official said yesterday.

Emil Paetzold, the interior min-

ister, said all East German police would need to pass a test for Stasi links before joining the force after the two Germanies merge on October 3. "We will demand a comprehensive statement of his previous path in life, an open acknowledgement of whatever contacts he had with the Stasi, and then we'll have to weigh the information," he told the East German *Der Morgen* newspaper.

The newspaper said East Berlin's city police force had served as a political tool of the communist leadership overthrown by a democratic revolution in 1989.

It quoted a report by a committee overseeing the dissolution of the Stasi which said the secret police had used the regular police "for its own interests like a kind of service enterprise".

Cambodia arms supplies cut off

From REUTER IN PEKING

CHINA and the Soviet Union have undertaken to stop arming Cambodia's warring factions and have said they will welcome the exiled Prince Norodom Sihanouk as head of a post-civil war interim administration, the *People's Daily* reported yesterday.

Quoting a Chinese statement after Eduard Shevardnadze, the Soviet foreign minister, and Qian Qichen, his Chinese counterpart, met in the northeastern Chinese city of Harbin at the weekend, it said: "Both sides maintained that all Cambodian factions should, within the scope of a comprehensive political solution to the Cambodian issue, effect a cease-fire, and that China and the Soviet

Union will cease providing military aid to all Cambodian factions. Both sides called on other countries concerned to adopt a similar position."

The newspaper added that both sides would welcome Prince Sihanouk as head of an interim administration.

● BANGKOK: Cambodian guerrillas have moved at least 60,000 refugees from camps in Thailand back into Cambodia and some have died from disease as a result, Western aid officials said yesterday.

Most of the refugees were from camps run by the Khmer Rouge, a senior aid official said. The others were from a camp controlled by

the forces of Prince Sihanouk. (AP)

● PEKING: Mongolia's first popularly elected legislature convened for the first time yesterday and re-elected Punsalmaagin Ochirbat as president, a source in Ulan Bator said (AP reports).

The session was lively and animated, the source said. "Everyone really felt free to get up and speak their piece, and did so," he said in a telephone interview.

Mr Ochirbat was nominated by the head of the communist party, called the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party. His nomination was seconded by the Social Democratic Party, an opposition party, the source said. (AP)

Ben Bella to return from exile

Geneva — Ahmed Ben Bella, Algeria's first president, will return home on September 27 after nine years in exile. Mohammed Lehouari, a close associate, said yesterday that he would sail from Barcelona to Algiers.

Mr Ben Bella, aged 73, set up his own political party, the Movement for Democracy in Algeria, which was legalised last March. He was toppled in a coup led by the late Colonel Houari Boumedienne in 1965 and went into exile in France and Switzerland in 1980 after spending 15 years under house arrest in Algeria. (Reuters)

Hong Kong exodus

Hong Kong — The government here predicted a tidal wave of emigration this year, saying that 62,000 people will leave compared to 42,000 last year. It admitted for the first time that its earlier estimate of 55,000 emigrants after the Tiananmen Square killings had become unrealistic.

Refugee plight

Jerusalem — More than a hundred poor Ethiopian Jews waiting in Addis Ababa for passage to Israel have died in the past month. Mesfin Ambaw of the Ethiopian immigrant association, said: "They are without food, housing and it is winter in Ethiopia." (Reuters)

Seeking friends

Belgrade — President Iliescu of Romania, ostracised by Western leaders, has arrived in Yugoslavia for his first official foreign visit. He said the visit marked the start of personal contacts with leaders of other states. (Reuters)

Pakistan verdict

Islamabad — The Supreme Court overturned charges of nepotism against Ahsan ul-Haq Piracha, former finance minister in the government of Benazir Bhutto, the dismissed prime minister. (AP)

Somalia sacking

Mogadishu — President Siad Barre of Somalia has sacked the government of Muhammad Samatar, the prime minister. Muhammad Samatar has been appointed his successor. (Reuters)

Tamil town falls

Colombo — Hundreds of government troops backed by helicopter gunships and naval gunboats wrested control of Mullaitivu town in the north from rebels of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam, officials said. (AP)

Storm brews over television casting of white as Aboriginal

From ROBERT COCKBURN
IN SYDNEY

GRUNDY Entertainment, the makers of *Neighbours* and other Australian television soap operas, are stirring up a racial storm with their latest series.

The company, which made celebrities of Kylie Minogue and Jason Donovan, has found a new bombshell, a blond Aussie beach icon called Cameron Daddo, to play Boney, an Aboriginal detective complete with mystical powers.

Equity, the actors' union, and Aboriginal groups are furious at the casting of a white in the role of television's traditional black detective. Yesterday the union threatened protests when the show is given its premiere here next week on the

Seven Network. Equity is organising a new campaign to break the predominantly white image portrayed by Australia's commercial stations.

Parallels are being drawn with the controversy over the musical *Miss Saigon*, in which Jonathan Pryce, the Welsh actor, was barred from repeating his London success in the leading role of a Eurasian pimp on Broadway. But the snub to Aboriginal actors in casting Boney as a white goes much deeper in a country still deeply divided racially.

Boney, a two-hour pilot film, is a remake of a 1960s television show of the same name. The original fictional Boney was a full-blood Aboriginal with the power to solve mysteries white policemen could not begin to fathom. In those days,

with the white Australia policy at its height, James Lawrence, a blacked-up New Zealander, got the job. Now even the pretence of make-up has gone. The new Boney is a part-Aboriginal descendant, one thirty-second black, according to Grundy's scriptwriters who could thus provide him with a white skin while allowing him to inherit all the Aboriginal powers vital to the story.

The formula will now be marketed world-wide. Liz Harvey, Grundy's spokeswoman, said last week that the main television companies had been approached in Britain, where *Neighbours* does so well.

In his early twenties, Cameron Daddo is the former host of *A Perfect Match*, a

brash television game show in which Australian couples reveal their bedtime activities to a studio audience. His detractors say he is even more wooden than Jason Donovan. Liz Harvey insists, however, that "he's absolutely gorgeous on screen". But she admits that Grundy did not audition Aboriginal actors.

"We consider Cameron a fine young actor who will bring the needs and aspirations of our Aboriginal people to our screens," Miss Harvey said. "A lot of Aboriginals today are white. Cameron portrays all the Aboriginal skills of his ancestors. He's got the sixth sense."

● Hollywood parallel: The Hollywood watchdog group for American Indians has questioned Robert Redford's decision to cast Lou Diamond Phillips in the leading role of a Navajo policeman in Redford's

new film. Phillips has been selected to play Jim Chee in a film based on Tony Hillerman's novel, *The Dark Wind*. Redford plans soon to begin filming on the Navajo and Hopi reservations.

Ray Louis, a high school drama teacher in Crystal, New Mexico, said: "They've been promising for years to cast Navajos in leading roles. But they always end up with an Italian or a foreign-born." Bonnie Paradise, director of the American Indian Registry for the Performing Arts watchdog group in Hollywood, said she would shortly meet both Redford and Phillips. She said Phillips claimed to be part American Indian, but had not provided any documentation. (AP)

THE INVASION OF KUWAIT: INTERNATIONAL PRESSURE

Iraq factor comes to the rescue of beleaguered Republicans

FROM CHARLES BREMER IN WASHINGTON

WHEN he returned to the Oval Office after his much-interrupted golfing holiday yesterday, President Bush took heart from one piece of good news: according to the polls, events in the Gulf have all but demolished the political liabilities that only a month ago loomed over his presidency and threatened to propel Democrats into Republican seats in the November mid-term elections.

Until President Saddam Hussein started dominating American television screens, the Democrats had been banking on opening a season of political bloodshed this week, which sees the return of Congress and the traditional start of the campaigns for all House seats, a third of the Senate and 36 governor's chairs. Battered by the scandal

over the Savings and Loans collapse, Mr Bush had been suffering the first big slump in his popularity.

A series of potentially damaging episodes lay in wait this month, such as the appearance before a congressional committee of his son Neil, to face questions on his role in the collapse of a Denver bank. The Democrats were also hoping to land a few punches with the Senate hearings on the appointment of David Souter, Mr Bush's nominee to the Supreme Court. And there was much capital to be made from the staggering economy and the president's expected climb-down on raising taxes as a necessary evil for the new budget.

On top of that, the Democrats were busy focusing the electorate's thoughts on abortion, education and the other

social issues on which they hold the political edge.

Now, to the delight of beleaguered Republicans, all those liabilities have paled in the shadow of America's biggest military foreign venture since Vietnam. The country believes overwhelmingly that Republicans are better equipped to handle such a crisis, according to a poll by *The New York Times* at the weekend. For the time being, Mr Bush, the man derided by opponents in 1988 as a wimp, can do little wrong. He enjoys the support of 80 per cent of the country with his handling of the Gulf, and even Democrats are competing with praise.

A senior adviser to the president said this week: "This crisis has cut off the potential negatives. It eliminates the possibility for Republicans having a bad election this November." Barring a US debacle in the Middle East, the Republicans hope to cut to the minimum the number of seats they lose in the House and Senate and set the stage for an attempt in 1992 to win back the Senate and break the long-standing Democratic control of the House of Representatives.

Even on the economy, the Gulf appears to be working to the president's advantage by providing a villain for the hard times that many now see setting in. *The Wall Street Journal* found that the number expecting a recession leapt 32 points after the invasion. Already the pundits have baptised the down-turn, long in the making, the "Saddam recession". Despite the cost of the military effort, the heat from the Gulf will probably help take the political sting out of the battle to be fought over

the next week on how to reduce the huge budget deficit. Congressional leaders have set a deadline of 10 September to reach an accord with the administration. Their negotiators are due to work all weekend at Andrews Airforce Base outside Washington.

The Democrats are determined to withhold agreement on anything that will raise taxes without an assurance that the president and Republican congressmen endorse it. If no plan is agreed by October 15, thousands of civil servants will be laid off and billions of dollars of spending will be halted.

The politicians are finding there is little mileage to be gained in questioning the president's decision to commit such a huge expeditionary force to Saudi Arabia. Only a handful of Democratic congressmen have voiced caution, and none has dissented so sharply as the anti-interventionist commentators of the right. The Democrats, it seems, have finally found a cause that they can use to put to rest the notion that they lack the fortitude to fight for American interests abroad, an image which has clung to them since Vietnam.

Candidates who assumed the new world order would let them lambast the Republicans on the economy are suddenly finding their martial credentials under scrutiny. Mario Cuomo, governor of New York, still the favourite of many for the Democratic presidential nomination in 1992, is being forced to explain why he opted to defer his military service as a student during the Korean war.

Similar sensitivities explain why Dan Quayle, the vice-president, has been playing an

even less visible role than usual. His service with the National Guard rather than the military during the Vietnam war has been resurrected in the joke material of the talk show comedians.

But, while the patriotic fever still rages in America, Mr Bush and the Republicans are aware of the pitfalls that could obliterate their political windfall from the Gulf. If the crisis drags on for weeks with no action, and the television reports hammer home the plight of the hostages and the boredom of the troops, the Democrats will seize on the costs of the operation and press the president on his ultimate goals.

"Who's going to pay for it all?" asked Congressman William Dannemeyer, a California Republican. Les Aspin, the respected chairman of the House armed services com-

mittee, is planning to press the administration to state its objectives in hearings next week. "The American public does not object to deployment abroad. They do object when people are getting killed with no objective in sight," he said.

The latest polls this weekend show that support for the use of force is not nearly as strong as suggested. By a four-to-one majority, Americans want to await the results of sanctions and diplomacy. According to a *Wall Street Journal* poll, 43 per cent favour eventual military action if Iraq refuses to withdraw from Kuwait, compared with 42 who oppose it. The experts say the public would stand firmly with the president in the initial phase of any war, but support would erode rapidly if America were to suffer very high casualties.

SANCTIONS

Yemen gives Hurd a reluctant promise to apply UN trade curbs

FROM ANDREW McEWEN IN SANA'A, YEMEN

YEMEN yesterday assured Britain that it would apply United Nations trade sanctions against Iraq, but made it clear that it was reluctant.

Douglas Hurd, the foreign secretary, who made a five-hour visit to Sana'a, appeared partly satisfied. "So far so good," he said.

His talks suggested that Yemen was not as weak a link in the international chain surrounding Iraq as had been feared. But it confirmed an impression that Yemen was an unwilling partner, applying sanctions because of international pressure rather than conviction. Talks between Mr Hurd and President Saleh were said to have been "extremely lively but not angry", reflecting the differences.

Mr Saleh acknowledged that there were differences but described them as "minor". However, he refused to apply sanctions on food on the ground that it was exempted by a humanitarian clause in Security Council Resolution 661. Britain does not accept this interpretation of the resolution, but officials said it was of little consequence because Yemen was not exporting food to Iraq.

Intelligence reports bore out adamant denials by Mr Saleh and by Haidar Abu Bakr al-Attiya, the prime minister, of sanctions breaking. They also refuted claims that Yemen had provided an air bridge to Baghdad, or had stored

Iraqi or Kuwaiti aircraft flown to its territories.

Several Iraqi tankers are docked in Aden, but have not unloaded their oil. One vessel, the *Ain Zafah*, had started unloading before the security council passed a resolution authorising the use of force to prevent evasion of sanctions. The Yemeni government then stopped the unloading.

Mr Hurd said that if Yemen showed it was suffering financial loss as a result of applying sanctions, the international community would have to consider aid. Mr al-Attiya said that Sana'a had submitted details of its losses to the UN.

Yemeni officials appeared keen to retain good relations with Britain and accepted the presence of Douglas Gordon, the British consul-general in Aden, at talks between Mr Hurd and Abdul Karim al-Iryani, the foreign minister. Mr Gordon was ordered to leave the country two weeks ago, but Sana'a relented after protests from London. He is to depart on October 10, when his normal period of service ends.

Mr al-Attiya said Mr Gordon had been ordered to leave because of activities which were "not normal", but did not say what these were. British officials believe the real reason for his expulsion was that Yemen was angered by remarks made by Tom King, the defence secretary, who implied

that Yemen was running an air bridge.

The sources added that the Yemeni government seemed reluctant to disclose to its own public the concessions it had made to international opinion, probably because of public sympathy for Iraq.

Asked whether he accepted or rejected Baghdad's claim that Kuwait was part of Iraq, Mr al-Attiya replied that Yemen was opposed to the use of force. He refused to be more specific.

AMMAN: Jordan is continuing to receive daily oil supplies from Iraq despite King Hussein's assurance that Jordan will comply with United Nations trade sanctions against Iraq, Western diplomats and Jordanian sources said yesterday (Richard Owen writes).

But sources said the supplies were part of a loophole of which the United Nations was aware. "This is a bit of a grey area," one Western economist expert said. Yesterday, I watched Iraqi-registered oil tankers entering Jordan from Iraq by the overland border at a rate of two to three a minute. They returned to Iraq empty by the same route, through the Ruweished border post.

Diplomats said Jordan had notified the United Nations that it was entitled to continue receiving Iraqi oil as part of Iraq's repayment to Jordan of debts incurred during the Iran-Iraq war.

Invasion hits the world's poor

FROM PHILIP JACOBSON IN PARIS

AS DELEGATES representing Iraq and pre-invasion Kuwait ignored each other yesterday at the start of an international conference here, Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, the United Nations secretary-general, and King Hussein of Jordan arrived in Paris with little fanfare and less hope of a Gulf breakthrough.

Their arrival coincided with a warning from President Mitterrand, who later met both visitors, that France's economic prospects could be hit hard by the Gulf confrontation, necessitating "adaptation without delay".

Ironically, M. Mitterrand and Señor Pérez de Cuéllar had gathered for the opening of the latest UN forum on the world's least developed countries, most of which are already suffering from

the increase in oil prices since the invasion of Kuwait.

By then, the UN secretary-general had already briefed Roland Dumas, the French foreign minister, about the failure of his peace initiative. As Señor Pérez de Cuéllar conceded during an interview on French television, he had encountered "virtually no flexibility" on the part of Tariq Aziz, Iraq's foreign minister, during two days of discussion in Jordan.

As for King Hussein, arriving from London after what was reportedly a bruising session with Margaret Thatcher, there was scant prospect of a much warmer reception for his views in the Elysée Palace.

French policy now shows signs of siding with President Bush and Mrs Thatcher. Last weekend Mi-

chel Rocard, the French prime minister, said: "Europe would be deceiving itself greatly if it believed it could live on the unearned income of history, drawing the dividends of a peace that the US has maintained." It remains to be seen whether this represents a calculated retreat from views previously expressed in government circles which argued for a more restricted approach to Europe's response in the Gulf.

According to press reports here, there was disagreement between M. Dumas and some of the eight other foreign ministers representing Western European Union members at their meeting in Paris a few days ago. The Dutch were said to have been insistent on greater co-ordination of military and diplomatic operations.

RECALL OF PARLIAMENT

Green and clean for the debate

By JOHN WINDER

REFURBISHED green cushions for MPs' seats were restored to their places yesterday so that the full complement of members expected for Thursday's debate on the Gulf may sit as accustomed. The cushions were being cleaned and restitched.

Westminster staff is working hard to restore the houses, which are undergoing maintenance work during recess, to normal. Furniture is being moved back into place as decorators finish work or reach an appropriate point for a two-day pause, while both houses go back into action.

The government whip's office is being relocated, as work there cannot be easily interrupted and the facilities restored to normal working conditions.

Catering staff will return to provide food and drink. However, members will have to share facilities with reporters, whose cafeteria and bar will both be out of action after power was cut in the course of repair work. It cannot be restored until next month, when the Commons returns to clear up the routine business of the session.

The Commons catering department said yesterday it was hoped to offer an almost-full service, but one or two catering points would not operate.



Roger Holman works on refurbishing the Commons benches

Press Association news agency will continue to work from temporary premises behind the press gallery, as it has done for several weeks.

This year, the Commons maintenance work is more obvious than in the past. Part of the structure over the Commons chamber is being re-roofed, making corners of Westminster look more like a builder's yard.

Preliminary work is taking place on the conversion of the Speaker's secretary's flat into space for MPs, and large-scale heating and electrical work is underway.

Staff is anxious that, having stopped contractors in the middle of their task, it may take a day or more for work to start up again. It needs to be complete by October 15 when the Commons returns from recess.



Mrs Thatcher with the Crown Prince of Kuwait, Sheikh Saad al-Sabah, at 10 Downing Street yesterday.

EAST-WEST DETENTE

Big power links unharmed

FROM MARY DEJEVSKY IN MOSCOW

THE Soviet foreign ministry denied yesterday that superpower relations were under strain as a result of the Gulf confrontation. In Moscow's first formal response to the announcement that President Gorbachev and President Bush would meet next Sunday in Helsinki, Gennadi Gerasimov, the foreign ministry spokesman, said the short working meeting was the sort the two leaders had agreed to hold periodically, during their talks at Camp David in June.

At pains to emphasise that the

meeting was not a "summit" in the strict sense of the word, Mr Gerasimov said that President Gorbachev would take only a small team to Helsinki and that the agenda would not be fixed in advance. "There may be four or five people around the table."

The foreign ministry spokesman said that a commentary in the Communist party paper *Pravda* on Sunday which claimed that superpower detente would be destroyed if the United States took military action against Iraq repre-

sented the personal opinion of the commentator. He also denied earlier suggestions by the Warsaw Pact commander in chief, General Vladimir Lobov, that the US military presence in Saudi Arabia threatened to alter the balance of power in the Gulf region and could threaten the Conventional Forces in Europe talks in Vienna.

He said the Americans had gone to the Gulf "not on their own initiative" but because they were "provoked". On a possible link between agreement in Vienna and the American forces in the Gulf, Mr Gerasimov said: "I cannot see a connection. The Vienna talks are about forces in Europe and I see no direct link."

Mr Gerasimov's remarks on the US presence in Saudi Arabia differed sharply in tone from the implicit condemnation he had voiced a week before, on his return from holiday.

On Friday, President Gorbachev had carefully avoided suggesting any Soviet misgivings about the US build-up, insisting that its military presence in the region was only temporary and precipitated by Iraq's aggression against Kuwait.

On Soviet policy towards Iraq, Mr Gerasimov suggested that Soviet hopes of a rapid political solution had faded, given the failure of the UN secretary-general's talks with the Iraqi foreign minister.

He repeatedly emphasised, however, the sensitivity of the current Soviet position. Although the evacuation of women and children is complete, nearly 7,000 specialists remain there.

Mr Gerasimov said that so far Moscow had not made any requests to Iraq about withdrawing the specialists. It appears that the Soviet Union has deliberately not broached the question of whether they would be free to go, should Moscow decide to break their contracts.

LABOUR

Company 'should be closed'

By QUENTIN COWDREY HOME AFFAIRS CORRESPONDENT

LABOUR yesterday called for an Iraqi-owned company in London to be closed immediately as the Pentagon accused the firm of surreptitiously acquiring nuclear technology for Baghdad.

The Pentagon says the Technology and Development Group of Chiswick, West London, is part of an extensive network of Iraqi-controlled front companies dedicated to acquiring the technical expertise and equipment to launch a nuclear programme. The company has repeatedly denied that it is involved in military procurement for Baghdad.

Western intelligence agencies believe President Saddam Hussein intends to have nuclear weapons by the mid-1990s.

In a statement broadcast on BBC Television's *Panorama* programme last night, the US Department of Defence says the company is effectively controlled by the Baghdad-based Nassr State Establishment for Mechanical Industries, the power-house behind Iraq's defence industries. Other Nassr front companies have links with Iraq's chemical weapons programme, the department says.

Labour, which has been pressing ministers since May to investigate the company, last night called on Peter Lilley, the trade and industry secretary, to shut down the firm for alleged breach of the United Nations arms embargo on Iraq.

Speaking on *Panorama*, Gordon Brown, shadow trade and industry secretary, said: "It is now clear that the Technology and Development Group is no ordinary company... Not only does it own companies within the UK but it is clearly operating as a procurement executive for Iraq to buy weapons worldwide."

MIDDLE EAST TRADE

Land-Rover launch goes ahead in Gulf

By KEVIN EASON

LAND-ROVER, the famous British maker of four-wheel drive vehicles, is to press ahead with the launch of its new model in the Middle East next week despite the conflict in the Gulf.

Company executives considered calling off their move into what could be a key export market, worth £40 million this year, after the invasion of Kuwait by Iraqi forces.

One of the nations expressing most interest in the company's new Discovery four-wheel-drive vehicle was Kuwait, and Iraq had also been thought to be a possible lucrative market.

Both nations have now been struck from the launch pro-

gramme but executives from the Solihull company still expect to sell 2,000 vehicles in Middle Eastern states this year.

Chris Woodward, Land-Rover's commercial director, said that he was reassured by customer nations that the launch would not be affected by the Gulf situation.

He said: "We were uncertain as to what to do but as most of our customers are some distance from Kuwait and Iraq, we decided to go ahead as planned into what will become a market to consolidate our spread of export interests throughout the world."

Land-Rover is now one of Britain's most successful exporters, sending more than 75 per cent of production abroad. In the first

six months this year, the company raised worldwide sales from 28,127 last year to more than 33,240.

The company is now on course to be one of the few car-makers in Britain which will increase both production and sales this year, with assembly lines expected to reach a record 70,000 vehicles, comprising the traditional four-wheel-drive Land-Rover, which has become a familiar vehicle in the Third World, and the new Discovery.

The company last week settled its largest order from the Ministry of Defence, worth £22 million for 1,690 diesel-powered Land-Rovers.

Discovery now outsells its

nearest Japanese rival by two to one in the UK while Range Rover sales are up 11 per cent here, 20 per cent in France, 49 per cent in Spain and 41 per cent in the US.

The company's success is in stark contrast to the rest of the British motor industry, struggling with a falling market, suffering from high interest rates and a lack of confidence among businessmen.

Even the normally buoyant August, when 20 per cent of all annual new car sales are made, have not been great enough to lift the gloom over the industry. Figures due to be announced tomorrow are expected to show a fall of sales last month of more than 11 per cent.

Handwritten text in a box: "لا بد ان يكون"

THE INVASION OF KUWAIT: THE MIDDLE EAST

EVACUATION

Road convoy mooted to ferry Britons from Kuwait

By MICHAEL KNIFE, DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENT

A HUGE road convoy to transport an estimated thousand, mostly British, women and children from Kuwait to Baghdad is under active consideration in London and the Gulf, Whitehall sources disclosed yesterday.

Conditions in Kuwait were seriously deteriorating, reports from the occupied city said. There was fighting every night between Kuwaiti resistance forces and Iraqi troops.

The plight of an estimated 7,000 Western and Japanese nationals, many of whom were in hiding, was becoming increasingly precarious. Iraqi troops were making house-to-house searches to locate foreigners.

While the Iraqi occupation force had threatened to shoot any Kuwaitis giving refuge to Westerners, the Kuwaiti resistance was issuing death threats to anyone who handed over foreigners to the Iraqis.

In these circumstances, the Whitehall sources said, the need to evacuate people was becoming more urgent. The prospect of organising an airlift from Kuwait was virtually non-existent and all the 2,500 Britons, including the men, in the city would be able to obtain exit permits only in Baghdad.

Putting together a motor convoy to accommodate such a large number of passengers would present logistical problems at the best of times. The last British convoy from Kuwait to Baghdad, which brought out 112 diplomatic dependents and non-essential staff two weeks ago, took 26 hours to complete the journey. The distance is more than 500 miles along a road likely to be blocked by control points and busy with military and official traffic.

A Foreign Office spokesman advised British nationals in Kuwait for the moment to keep their heads down. He emphasised that as soon as there was any possibility of

evacuating them arrangements would be made.

William Waldegrave, a Foreign Office minister, is to broadcast a message to British nationals on the BBC's World Service. He will make it clear that they have not been forgotten, that strenuous efforts are being made to arrange their evacuation, and will also advise them that they should sit tight for the moment.

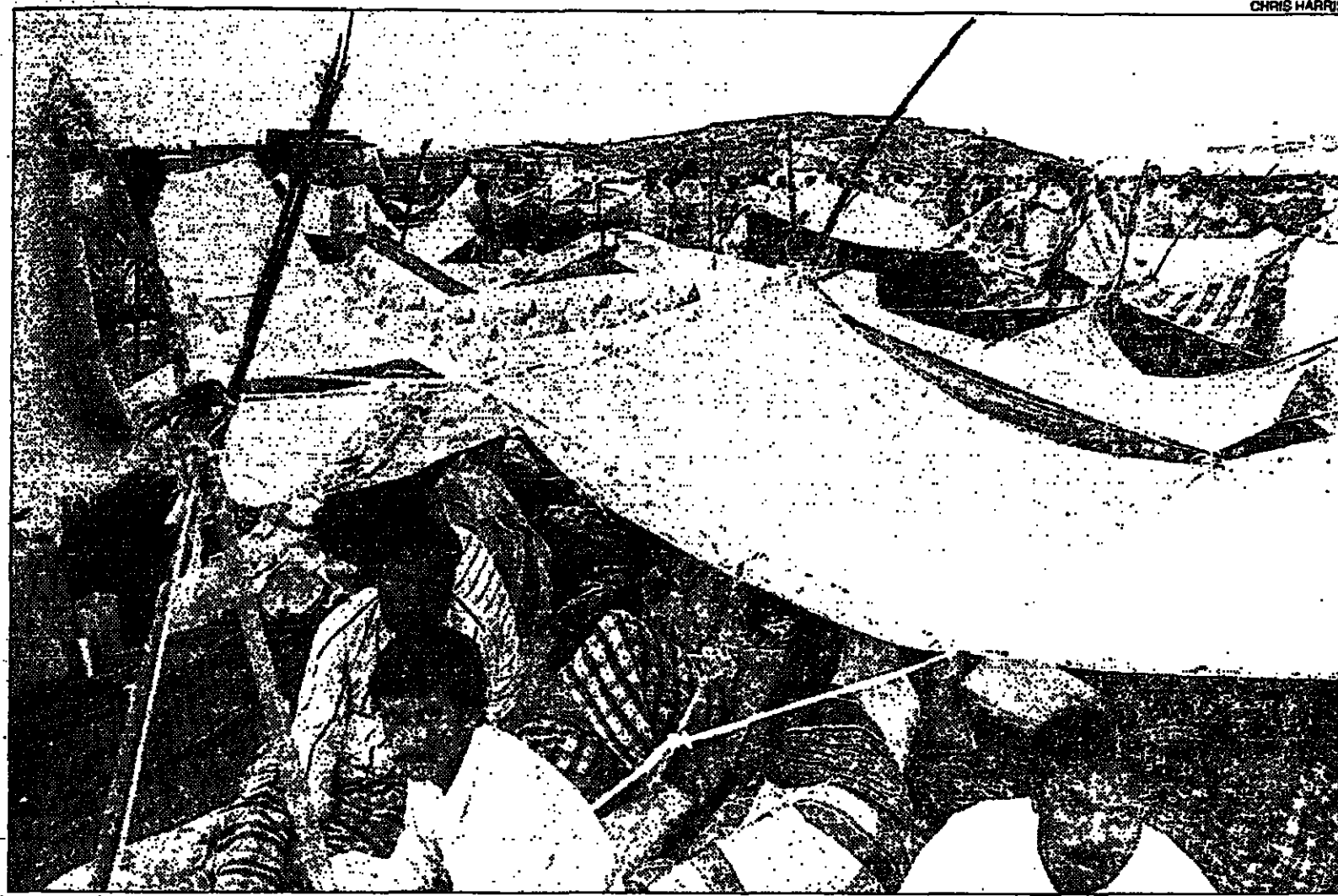
The Whitehall sources admitted that there was a possibility that those joining the convoy might be rounded up by the Iraqis in Baghdad but said the situation was so full of imponderables that escape by convoy was increasingly becoming the only realistic option.

Individuals would have to make their own decisions whether to risk joining the convoy or to remain in hiding in Kuwait, the sources said. But the impression gained from those who had been brought out of Iraq at the weekend was that most of those still in Kuwait would be prepared to risk joining such a convoy if it could be arranged as envisaged.

Harold Walker, the British ambassador in Baghdad, and his diplomatic staff were discussing the possibility of a road convoy with the Iraqi Ministry of Foreign Affairs, with the Americans and with the other European Community diplomatic missions. Britain was taking the lead in exploring such an operation because the largest number of foreign nationals in Kuwait were British.

Officials are hoping to organise the convoy operation as soon as possible. But Iraqi acquiescence would be needed. The present estimate of the numbers who would wish to be evacuated is about a thousand.

To transport such a large number would probably entail bringing in coaches from Baghdad so it is likely to take



Test city: destitute refugees camped under the sweltering sun in Jordan wait desperately for food, water and attention from consular officials

at least some days before anything definite can be arranged.

At the weekend seven British men, who had been camping out in the grounds of the British embassy compound in Baghdad, were seized when they tried to get exit visas for their families. Although disturbed by the incident, the Foreign Office is regarding it as an isolated incident.

Yesterday the Foreign Office was still trying to discover whether the apparent ban on foreign flights to evacuate foreign nationals was official Iraqi policy or simply the result of chaotic bureaucratic procedures in Baghdad.

AMMAN: A British doctor and his wife told yesterday how they escaped from Kuwait to Jordan in a cattle lorry by hiding among a group of Nepalese and concealing their passports.

"My wife and I knew that we had to hide our passports, and among a group of Nepalese we had a better chance not to stand out as Britons," Buvu Joshi told a news conference here.

Dr Buvu and his wife

Bimana, who are of Nepalese origin but have British passports, said they fled from Kuwait and Iraq in a cattle lorry crammed with 84 Nepalese refugees on August 29. "At the Iraqi border with Jordan we had to get out of the truck and hand in our passports for exit visas."

"We did not give ours and thank God the Iraqis did not do a head count," Dr Buvu, an orthopaedic surgeon who worked in Kuwait for 12 years, said.

"We spent two days in the cattle lorry. We did not sleep. My wife was terrified and crying all the time," he added. The couple decided that it was time to leave Kuwait after Iraqi soldiers stopped and detained Dr Buvu on the street for three hours because he had a British passport. "They were stopping everyone in the streets and checking their passports. The soldier, when he saw my identity card, started saying 'British, British'."

Dr Buvu said an Iraqi officer let him go, apparently because he looked more Nepalese than British. (Reuters)

TOKYO AID

Japanese business cool on help for Gulf forces

From JOE JOSEPH in TOKYO

NOBODY looks to Japan for the grand gesture, but even some of its more patient allies are twitching at Tokyo's stammering and dithering over the Gulf crisis.

Just when the world's newest superpower was offered a chance to roar on the world stage, it has barely managed a schoolgirl's squeak.

Details of how much it eventually will contribute are still vague, the timing even more vague. Last night government officials said they were trying to put together an aid package for the front-line Gulf states but that nothing would be ready before the end of this month.

The government yesterday also asked private industry to

lend a hand in supporting the multinational forces in the Gulf by sending out jeeps, carrying ships, refrigerators and power generators.

But the big Japanese trading houses that the government wants to help transport supplies to the US and other forces in the Gulf are cool about the idea of using their distribution networks for the task. They say they are up to the job but they are worried that co-operating with the government could bring harm to their 55 employees being held hostage by Iraq. "Can the government assure us that such a thing won't happen?" one trading house official asked last night.

Yesterday Toshiki Kaifu, Japan's prime minister, said that he was pinning his hopes on the United Nations being able to resolve the conflict. His officials repeated that Japan had only \$1 billion (£529 million) to contribute to the cost of the international Gulf operation, even though the oil-dependent country has more to lose than some of its less energy-dependent allies.

By contrast, the Gulf bill for American taxpayers is expected to top \$1 billion a month, even without an outbreak of open hostilities. So far Japan has firmly committed only \$10 million in emergency aid for Jordan. Some see that as parsimonious from the world's second richest country, especially when two Japanese yachting syndicates can raise more than

\$60 million to finance a 1992 challenge for the America's Cup. Unlike its allies, Japan gave in to Iraq's request to close its embassy in Kuwait.

Tokyo is also having trouble rounding up the 100 doctors it promised to send to the Gulf. Japan says its constitution prevents it from dispatching military doctors, and the civilian ones are worried about pay, injury and a long stay. Japanese airlines are balking at flying even non-military supplies to dangerous areas.

Nicholas Brady, the US Treasury Secretary, arrives here on Friday to urge Japan to give greater support for the Gulf effort. Douglas Hurd, the foreign secretary, follows him early next week. Japan says it is giving as much as it can in cash, and it cannot give anything in military men or minesweepers because its peace constitution ties its hands. Some critics think the government is using the constitution to divert attention from the basic issue of whether Tokyo could afford to dig deeper into its pockets.

Inside Japan the debate dwells on whether the constitution allows Tokyo to send members of its Self-Defence Forces abroad, even under the UN flag. Japanese public opinion is against sending troops to the Gulf. So are most of Japan's editorial writers. But some powerful politicians, together with the leaders of the Self-Defence Forces, say the time has come for Japan to break with the past.

BLOCKADE

Supplies short as boycott bites

From NICHOLAS BEESTON IN RIYADH

IRAQ is beginning to run out of basic food supplies, only weeks after the United Nations imposed an economic blockade, according to Western diplomats in Saudi Arabia.

"The speed with which the boycott is taking effect is very impressive," said one source. "We thought that Iraq had up to six months of supplies when the blockade was imposed, but already shortages are beginning to hit the consumer."

Western embassies in Iraq say there is no rice in any shops, even though the country was supposed to have enough stockpiled for two to three months. Witnesses report long queues outside bakeries, which have been forced to bake smaller loaves and enforce rationing. Shops have also run out of sugar and cooking oil.

"Fruit and vegetables are in abundant supply, thanks to an unusually good harvest this summer," said one diplomat. "There is also a great deal of chicken on the market, but this is likely to disappear soon. It seems all of Iraq's chicken feed is imported, so the poultry farms have been forced to slaughter their animals."

It is estimated that Iraq has enough supplies to last four to six months before its population of 18 million people starts to go hungry.

Military sources were confident yesterday that the sea and land blockades would successfully prevent any large quantities of new supplies from reaching the country.

In addition, Britain has suggested enforcing an air blockade. It is possible that countries such as Libya, Algeria, Yemen, Jordan, and possibly India, might try to help Iraq, but none has the ability to launch a successful airlift.

"When you consider the enormous resupply effort required to break the Berlin blockade which, after all, was just one city, the logistics needed to supply a country the size of Iraq with food would be an impossible undertaking," said one diplomat.

Any sanctions-breaking aircraft would require overflight permission from Iran, Turkey, Syria, Egypt or Saudi Arabia before reaching Iraqi airspace. All the countries have said they will honour the UN boycott and have shown no sign of breaking their word.

One Western military source said: "If a plane did try to break the blockade we could send up warplanes to intercept it and instruct it to land." If the aircraft ignored the warnings, the warplanes could fire tracer rounds to frighten the pilot. The interception of aircraft would probably be enough to halt or slow the flow of supplies, he said.

TEHRAN THAW

Iran signals readiness for ties with Britain

From MICHAEL THEODOULOU IN NICOSIA

AS IRAN'S pragmatists seek to capitalise on the shifting alliances in the Middle East, a senior official yesterday called for "fruitful and beneficial" ties with Britain but said they should be based on "non-interference in each other's internal affairs."

Iran has also announced it is stepping up its efforts to help tens of thousands of foreigners flee from Kuwait.

Mahmoud Vaezi, Iran's deputy foreign minister, told the *Tehran Times*: "The Islamic republic can remain committed to its principles and at the same time have important regional and inter-

national co-operation with Britain."

Mr Vaezi, who is in charge of European and American affairs at the foreign ministry, was responding to a statement by William Waldegrave, a British foreign minister, at the weekend signalling that London was considering renewing ties with Tehran and Damascus following their support for the international campaign to drive Iraq out of Kuwait.

Mr Waldegrave said on Saturday that Syria and Iran were "firmly on the same side of a very important fence", with Britain because both were "standing by international law over the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait".

He said Britain and Iran

had to solve three problems: the British hostages in Lebanon, the late Ayatollah Khomeini's death sentence against Salman Rushdie, author of *The Satanic Verses*, and the case of Roger Cooper, a British businessman jailed in Tehran on spying charges.

Mr Vaezi described the three problems as "transitory and impermanent issues" and said they could be solved quickly if diplomatic ties between London and Tehran were normalised.

Another newspaper yesterday made clear that hardliners in Iran were unhappy with the developments that have strengthened the position of their pragmatic opponents. *Jomhuri Islami* insisted Iran would not compromise

on the death order against Mr Rushdie or on the case of Mr Cooper. Significantly, perhaps, the newspaper did not refer to the three British hostages in Lebanon.

Mr Vaezi's remarks were made to the *Tehran Times*, which is close to President Rafsanjani, on the same day that sources close to the Iranian government in Beirut were quoted as saying a British hostage would be freed later this month and all the 12 Westerners held captive in Lebanon would be released within the next few weeks. There was no immediate confirmation of the report.

Iran's Supreme National Security Council said last month it was satisfied that the British government had dis-

tanced itself from Mr Rushdie's novel and ordered the foreign ministry to restore ties with Britain.

Iran announced at the weekend it would allow 100,000 refugees to cross its territory. Thousands of foreigners, mostly Pakistanis, have crossed into Iran since it opened its borders last week to those fleeing from Kuwait. An Iranian official said most of the Pakistanis travelled overland to Pakistan, while others made their way to Tehran where their governments were making arrangements to fly them home. The UN Disaster Relief Organisation said it was trying to organise a fleet of buses to help up to 500,000 refugees gathering on Iran's borders.

Conflict may reprieve Europe plane

By HARVEY ELLIOTT

EVENTS in the Gulf could guarantee the future of the European Fighter Aircraft, which many people believed might be axed for political reasons.

Opposition to the building of the £21 billion aircraft, a joint project by Britain, Spain, Italy and Germany, was increasing in the wake of improved East-West relations, with rumours that West Germany would withdraw.

The rumours were denied yesterday by project officials,

who said there was no evidence such a withdrawal was likely. In recent weeks their confidence has been increased by the heightened interest shown in the highly agile fighter by countries in the Middle East.

Saudi Arabia is now thought to be ready to support the project. Ivan Yates, managing director of the project, said yesterday that British Aerospace, which has sold Tornados and Hawk aircraft to Saudi Arabia, is having informal talks with the Saudis

among other countries in the region.

British Aerospace has a 33 per cent share in the work on the aircraft. It is to produce the cockpit and front fuselage. Rolls-Royce is providing a similar share of the technology for the engine to power the fighter.

Germany and Britain have each ordered 250 of the aircraft, Italy 165 and Spain 100 in advance of the final decision to go ahead with full production, which is not expected to be taken until 1993.

AIRWAVES WAR

Awacs jamming a blow to America

From SUSAN ELLICOTT in WASHINGTON

IRAQI ground stations fitted with Soviet equipment recently jammed American and Saudi Arabian eavesdropping aircraft on observation missions in the Gulf, a report quoting American intelligence officials claims.

The report, in the *Wash-*

ington *Times*, has alarmed military experts, who have been emphasising the superiority of US intelligence forces. Iraq's capacity to jam the aircraft by using powerful multi-band transmitters on the ground is new since the end of the Iran-Iraq war two years ago.

The reports have increased fears that the Soviet Union might be helping Baghdad to operate the jamming equipment, which jammed the radar and communications systems of several Airborne Warning and Control System aircraft (Awacs). President Bush is expected to ask President Gorbachev this weekend in Helsinki to withdraw 193 Soviet military advisers acknowledged by Moscow to be in Iraq.

American intelligence agencies estimate the number still working inside the country could be between one and two thousand.

At least seven Saudi and US Awacs aircraft have been flying in shifts 24 hours a day to monitor the Iraqi forces on the ground and in the air. US intelligence experts estimate that the aircraft would give about 12 to 24 hours' warning before an attack by Iraq. The Awacs have been vital during the past month to gauge Iraq's ground forces while the US builds up its own air forces to bolster its ground troops.

HIGH-TECH WEAPONS

Iraqi MiGs pose air threat to allies

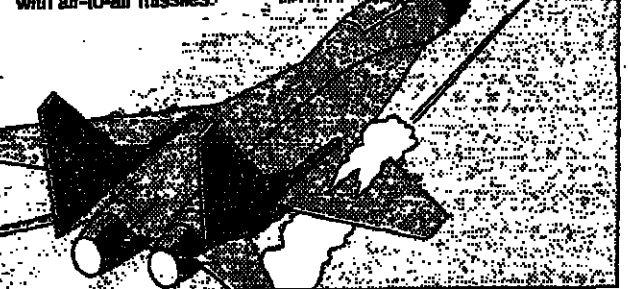
By MICHAEL EVANS DEFENCE CORRESPONDENT

AIR power has already played a vital deterrent role in the Gulf. The rapid deployment of American F15s and F16s from their bases in the United States to Saudi Arabia and the line-up of carrier-based fighters in the Gulf and the Red Sea probably stopped the Iraqi tanks in their tracks as President Saddam Hussein thought twice about launching an offensive against the kingdom.

If there is to be war, it is accepted that air superiority will be decisive. Although many of Iraq's fighters are older generation aircraft, the two squadrons of Soviet MiG 29 Fulcrums will be more than a match for the American F15s and F16s, and the British and Saudi Tornados.

However, there is some doubt about the capabilities of

Iraq's MiG 29 Fulcrum combat fighter. Iraqi air force has 30 Soviet MiG 29s, one of the most capable air superiority fighters in the world, armed with air-to-air missiles.



the Iraqi pilots. They have no combat experience since there were virtually no aerial dogfights during the Iran-Iraq war, largely because the Iraqis had nothing to rival the Iraqi air force.

The single-seat, twin-en-

gined MiG 29, which first became operational in the Soviet air force in 1985, is about the size of the American FA18 Hornet.

The Soviet domestic version has look-down, shoot-down radar but it is not

known whether the MiG 29s sold to Iraq have this capability.

In the West, the MiG 29 is recognised to be one of the best air fighters in the world. The Fulcrum's top speed is Mach 2.3, about 1,520mph, and its maximum rate of climb is 65,000ft a minute. The fighter can operate day and night and in bad weather. However, the pilot of a Fulcrum does not have the all-round field of view provided for pilots in the American F15s and F16s.

The MiG 29 is armed with medium-range and short-range air-to-air missiles, probably the AA6 Acrid and AA8 Aphid systems.

The MiG 29s were first displayed to the West at the Farnborough air show in 1988. Iraq is believed to have about 30 of the aircraft.

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Gross interest per annum		Net interest per annum	to a basic rate taxpayer
13.625%	£250,000 - £1,000,000	10.125%	13.50%
13.50%	£100,000 - £249,999	10.00%	13.33%
13.375%	£25,000 - £99,999	9.875%	13.17%
12.75%	£2,000 - £24,999	9.50%	12.67%
10.00%	£500 - £1,999*	7.50%	10.00%

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Prepare for a pounding

Alan Walters

Everyone knows that the mark, based on Germany's awesome productive power and low inflation, is the strongest currency in Europe. Yet when I look at its ranking in the European Monetary System, I see it is one of the "weakest" currencies (along with the franc and guilder), bumping along at the bottom of its assigned range of 2 1/2 per cent either side of its central value in terms of the ecu. One might suppose that it would be a candidate for devaluation. Nothing could be further from the truth.

Even stranger is the performance of Europe's weakest currencies, the peseta and the lira. Italy, with its inflation and massive budget deficit (in relative terms three times higher than that of the US) has devalued nine times against the mark since 1979, halving the lira's mark value. Spain, a newcomer to the EMS, has an inflation and devaluation record about as dismal as Italy's. One would expect both to be on the way down. Confounded again. They are straining to burst through the top of their bands.

So the strong currencies sink and the weak currencies rise. This is economics through the looking-glass. But the image is further distorted. Recently we read of the other members of the EMS pressing Spain to cut its interest rates, and of Italy increasing the quantity of lira to keep it below the approved upper limit. By lower interest rates will add to Spain's already high inflation and a larger quantity of lira will raise Italy's price levels more rapidly. Simultaneously, Germany, the Netherlands and France, which have low inflation and yet lie at the bottom of their bands, are coming under unrealistic pressure to raise interest rates.

The trouble is, of course, the exchange rate "guarantee". Suppose that the peseta is pinned at its upper level of about 60 pesetas to the mark and expected to remain there. With German interest rates at 8 per cent and Spanish at 15 per cent, an extra 7 per cent can be made by switching out of marks into pesetas, with the assurance that at the end of the period, one can switch back at the same rate. All footloose capital would flee to Spain. This would reduce peseta interest rates, but would raise the inflation rate.

Of course this sad charade must end with a bang. All the options amount to a devaluation — or, strictly, an expectation of a decline in the value of the peseta. First, its value may move downwards within its band (yielding more pesetas per mark — say 66), leading to expectation of a realignment. What you make on the interest differential, then, is likely to be offset by the devaluation. Indeed, if the impending devaluation is widely expected, the Spanish authorities may find it possible to raise interest rates and institute a tough disinflationary policy.

But what happens after the devaluation (or realignment)? The same charade all over again. Of course there are other possible policies. Despite the perversity of monetary policy, Spain may attenuate its inflation by a vigorous fiscal policy (higher taxation or cuts in public spending). Yet the example of Italy shows that one should not bet on such a policy being adopted, and the history of fiscal policy hints that one should not expect conventional Keynesian results.

Another option is to try to limit money and credit by direct controls (such as "corsets", "ceilings", and directives) and by regulating the inflow of hot money with exchange controls. Spain has been heavily involved in such monetary dirigisme, but to little avail. During the year in which Spain has been pegging its exchange rate, monetary growth has ballooned to more than 15 per cent a year.

Spain's experience is an indicator of what will happen when Britain formally begins to peg sterling in the Exchange Rate Mechanism — to which, judging by media reports presumably fuelled by ministerial briefings or leaks, we shall be committed within a few weeks. Last summer Britain agreed to enter the ERM when the inflation rate came down. Since then it has gone up, but I am sure it will be said that the conditions have been satisfied.

Britain has about the same underlying inflation as Spain (7 per cent) and the same interest rates (15 per cent), so one might expect a similar experience. But the pressures will be much greater. Sterling has always been more widely used than the unobtrusive peseta. The battering it is likely to take from speculators must far exceed anything that Spain has endured. If the government follows the advice of numerous pundits, the battering is likely to be much worse, and the swings of the exchange rate much wilder.

To provide a shock to inflationary expectations, say the pundits, sterling should be pegged at a high central value, such as 3.20 marks. Some want sterling to remain this high until monetary union. I believe that this would require a decline in Britain's prices — that is, actual deflation.

Because of inflationary pressures (oil, reunification), German interest rates may soon rise from about 8 per cent to about 12 per cent. To defend stability, Britain may reinstitute credit controls, and perhaps "temporary" capital controls on hot money. This may seem unthinkable, but in my time I have seen many unthinkable ideas become statesmanlike solutions. As we proceed towards some form of monetary union, it would be foolish to expect a smooth ride.

Sir Alan Walters was formerly personal economic adviser to the prime minister.

...and moreover

ALAN COREN

In a world racked with imponderables, I find myself today preoccupied with one question only: have I been a good son to Jeffrey Archer? Was he proud of me? Did I say the right things? Did I use the right fork? Were my shoes clean? Did I drink too much?

These things are important. Dad rang me on Friday night. I was in the bath, but I took the call because who knew when Dad might have another window? Five minutes later, and he might be launched upon a new novel, flying to Tokyo to open a hot-dog stand, enthusing 10,000 Godalming Tories with visions of broad sunlit uplands, or parachuting into Baghdad with a personal message from the prime minister on the end of his Dunhill truncheon.

Saturday, however, was free. The cheery bark blew the soap from my ear to explain that young Jamie Archer would not be accompanying his father to the NatWest final, and I had therefore no other option than to be outside the Grace Gate at 10.14 upon the morning morn.

He was nearly nine seconds late. "Traffic," he explained. I got in his car, and we hurtled round to the North Gate.

"You can't park inside today," I said. "Anyway, it's shut."

Dad's bumper nudged the ironwork. Two stewards sprang. You know MCC stewards. On their days off, they chase Rotterweils.

"Good morning," cried Dad. "Oh, it's Mr Archer." Sour Widen, and tell me when an MCC steward last beamed.

He shook their hands. He knew their names. The gates opened.

"These things are important," said Dad.

He shook a lot more hands on the scuttle to our box. So did I. Dad would say to me, "I don't think you know..." thumbs would twirl, and I now know four policemen, two ground staff, an ex-England rugby captain, his three friends, and half a dozen other valuable contacts, including, as I recall, the shrewdest baronet in all England. This more than made up for missing the fall of the first wicket, and — as De Freitas

was singularly on song — the second, too, because as we arrived in the box, it was of course essential to establish whether I knew Lord and Lady Alexander, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Freddie True-man, and some two dozen other delightful companions, a process which allowed Fordham of Northants to avoid the embarrassment of having me see him stick his pad where his bat should have been.

Everyone then ran inside to watch it on the television replay, leaving Dad at a loose end. Fortunately, however, Cecil Parkinson was in the next box. I discovered this when I heard my name shouted, and there was Dad, magically teleported to the other side of the railing, whence he excitedly beckoned me, because he didn't know whether I knew either Cecil or Ann, or, as soon as I did, Sirs Leon Brittan or Christopher Tugendhat, either.

That I now do seems a small price to pay for having my back to both Larkins and Bailey while they were severely snick-ing stuff into the keeper's haberdashery. Nor should I not have been delighted to cement my new friendship had time, sadly, not been of the essence. Dad flew, and I followed.

"Glad Cecil's stopped putting grease on his hair," puffed Dad, as we sprinted the encircling corridor, "these things are important." And, breaking stride only to ascertain whether I knew Julian Holloway, two somewhat flustered WPCs, and the smartest banker in all Europe, he suddenly flung himself into another box, and I fell, gasping, after him.

An astonishing spot. Hardly had I established lifelong friendships with Sir Leonard Hutton, P.B.H. May, Mike Gating, Brian Johnston, Doug Insole and a host of their chums and relatives, than I felt Dad dragging my sleeve towards R.E.S. Wyatt to find out whether I knew England's oldest surviving cricket captain. As I bent to shake his hand, Lamb became De Freitas's fifth scalp.

An inswinger. I discovered from Sunday's paper. Not that these things are important.

America's first black president?

The Gulf crisis will determine whether George Bush is triumphantly re-elected or goes the way of Jimmy Carter. It could also give the U.S. a black president.

While America has had black mayors, black state governors and black members of both houses of Congress, General Colin Powell, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, is the first black to rise to the professional summit of the American armed forces. In the present crisis, his authority is third in line, behind only the defence secretary, Richard Cheney, and the commander-in-chief — who is, of course, the president.

In America, the status of military hero can be a great political asset. George Washington set the tone in the earliest days of the republic. A generation later, Andrew Jackson, who made his name by defeating the British at New Orleans at the end of the 1812 war, was swept to the presidency on a tide of popular enthusiasm. It was he who first gave the republic a truly democratic character.

After the Civil War, the prestige of the Union's victorious commander, Ulysses Grant, ensured his election as president, though, unlike Washington and Jackson, he turned out to be a disaster. In 1952, Dwight Eisenhower became

president entirely on the strength of having commanded the victorious Allied armies in Europe. Adlai Stevenson, the man he twice defeated, complained ruefully of his hopeless task of running against a new George Washington. Eisenhower may not have been the most dynamic of presidents, but he was highly successful. He united the country, made it feel good about itself and enhanced its image abroad. On big issues, his judgment was sound.

In some ways, Colin Powell's character and career recall Eisenhower's, especially in his proven ability to inspire trust and get along with every kind of person. Like Eisenhower, he has been dealing with politicians for years, and learning how government works, without any of the odium of being a professional politician. The main difference — in his favour — is that before he came to Washington as a military adviser and staff officer, he had considerable combat experience; Eisenhower had none.

Both men rose from humble origins, although Powell had to contend with much bigger disadvantages than Ike. The son of poor Jamaican immigrants, he spent much of his childhood in the Bronx district of New York. Readers of Tom Wolfe's *The*



Bush and General Powell, the man who might succeed him

Bonfire of the Vanities will understand just how far he has come.

When Eisenhower's military career ended in glory, nobody knew what his politics were, but both parties were eager to recruit him. President Truman would have liked him to run as Democratic candidate in 1952, but in the event he opted for the Republicans and was elected on the Republican ticket. Almost certainly he would have been elected with equal ease as a Democrat.

Powell's politics too are a deliberately open question. Al-

though an intimate member of the Bush circle, he has emphasised in interviews his service to presidents of both parties. For the Republicans a Powell candidature would stress the party's openness to all races; for the Democrats he would be the means to pull the party together after decades of racial and left-wing divisiveness that have made it seemingly unelectable in presidential races.

That, at least, is the theory as discussed in Washington. In practice, racial tension in America is serious and worsening. In such

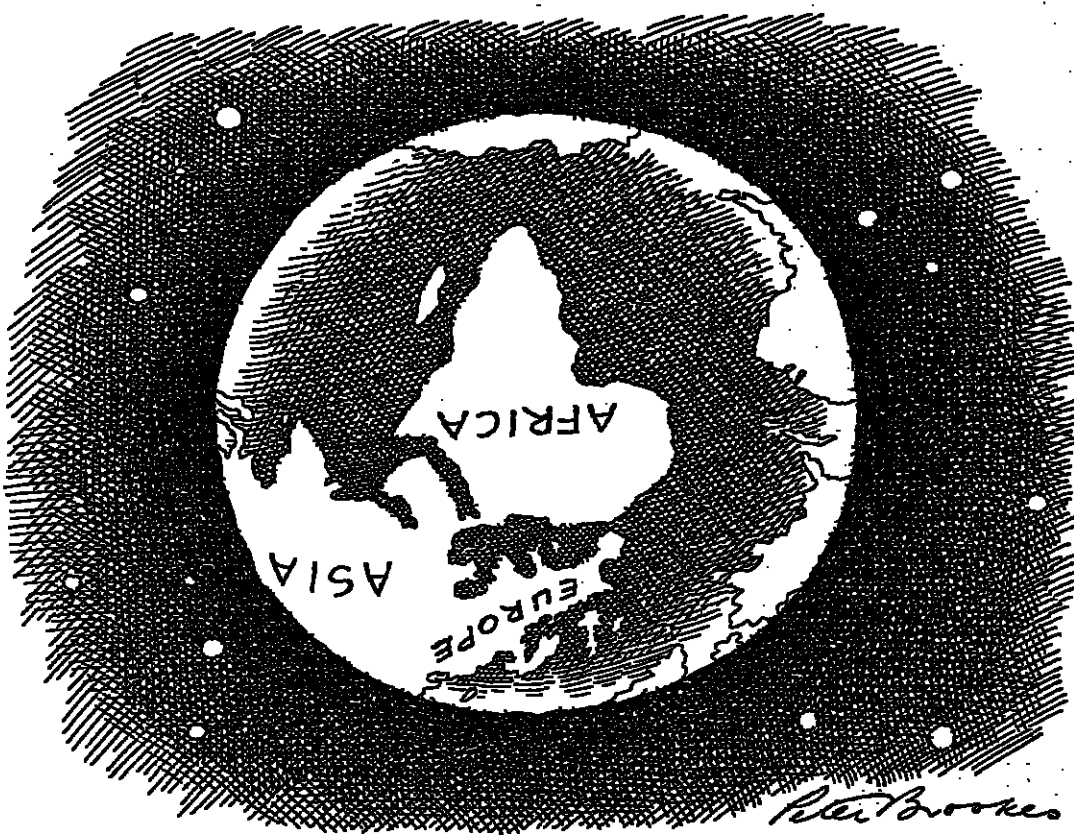
circumstances, it is possible that no black, not even an all-American hero, would be chosen as a candidate for the presidency, let alone elected. Yet a sufficient number of white Americans may soon decide that a black president of the right sort would be the best way to reconcile the races and unify the nation.

The question is unlikely to arise until 1996, because if the Gulf crisis turns out well for America, Bush will be hard to beat in 1992. On that assumption, Powell would be well placed for the following round. His contribution to a major national achievement would not have been forgotten, and he would still be under 60.

If he has presidential ambitions, he could retire from the army and compound the effect of his military apotheosis by engaging in worthy civilian activities calculated to appeal to white Americans without antagonising the blacks — who, in any case, could be expected to support him overwhelmingly. At a suitable moment he could declare himself a Democrat or a Republican, and willing to run for president. The rest would be up to the voters. His election would be of immeasurable significance, not just for America but for the world.

JOHN GRIGG

Turmoil everywhere, so it's back to the drawing board



John Roberts explains why, after only 15 years, he feels a major revision of his *History of the World* is necessary

Twenty-six years ago I began to write, and 15 years ago I published, a *History of the World*. In retrospect, the enterprise seems bolder than it did at the time. I could not nerve myself to start again today, though a revision seems manageable.

Already there have been several revisions, the last in 1988, bringing the story up to date in some important respects, and correcting errors. But this was not fundamental, and hardly justified speaking of a "revised" edition. Yet now one is needed. Why?

It is not a matter of changing the main ideas of the book. On re-reading it, I think they stand up (and the reading public seems to agree). The basic themes and main lines were set, I now see, well back in the 1960s; they were announced incidentally in what I wrote elsewhere. The story to tell seemed to me to be about the increasing human ability to manipulate nature and create complicated societies, accompanied at every step by fresh evidence of humanity's self-destructive power and perhaps uncontrollable impulses. Variety and sub-division of mankind could be seen giving way gradually (but unevenly) down the millennia to a world system in which we live — where for the first time the hackneyed term One World is a reality.

These themes still seem to me the right ones. So what has to be changed? The most obvious need comes at the end of the story. Taking account of the most recent events, which have changed the way we must see our century, is now an urgent task. An era that began in 1945 is over. The sharp adjustment in Russia's world role, the crumbling of the East European system which had been in place since 1947, and the consolidation of Western Europe, hesitant though it is, all draw a line under a historical phase. Something new lies ahead.

No important historical divisions are ever neat. In principle, both the Arab and the Islamic factors in international relations have been with us since the creation of Israel, and evidently so since the Iranian revolution of 1979. The Iraqi contribution to world disorder this summer does not in itself mark a phase, startling though it is. And some things go on just the same. Twenty-five years after the Indonesian coup of

1965 (which was perhaps the end of one of Mao's dreams), some of the losers are still in jail, and occasionally one or two are taken out and banged, presumably *pour encourager les autres*.

So perspective and information should both be reconsidered in revising the last chapters of a world history. Perspective is the harder to get right. Walter Raleigh wrote a history of the world and warned the writer of recent history that if he treats too closely on the heels of events, he may get his teeth kicked out. Still, while looking at 15-year-old judgments with that warning in mind, I feel encouraged. Recent events do not, for example, make me change my view of the 20th century as above all the age of nationalism's greatest triumphs.

Information is less of a problem; there is too much of it anyway, and handling it is a task of selection, which comes back to

perspective. Recent history is not, as people sometimes think, very much a matter of new revelations. The information now pouring out of Moscow about Stalin's abominations will surprise only the still-inflated (if there are any: their virtual disappearance is noteworthy) and scarcely changes our assessment of him.

For 40 years there has been no serious doubt about responsibility for the Katyn massacre. Even the recent confirmation that plans for the North Korean invasion of the South in 1950 were approved by Moscow in advance is not very striking. As for the other superpower, the assiduity of American journalists and politicians in exploiting their generous rules of access to official material does not leave much hope of discovering stirring secrets there.

New knowledge — historical discovery — matters more at the other end of the book. It is

the view at the beginning which has changed most in 20 years. Even the vocabulary has been revolutionised. What on earth (I presume they were on earth) are *stromatolites*? They were not there when I last passed this way. More important, vast changes of dating and perspective have been made by archaeologists and palaeo-ethnographers in the last two decades. They will make demands on space, too.

To bring in new and important material, something must go. It is not difficult to decide that while I once thought that 200 million years ago was an early enough start, 40 million will now suffice. But that saves only two sentences.

Even tougher problems lie elsewhere. One is set by the recent history of science. Nothing is potentially more important for our understanding of what is happening to our species. Twenty years ago, broadly speaking, the

last stage in that history that seemed to demand attention was the heroic age of nuclear physics, roughly that beginning with Clerk Maxwell in the last century, and unravelling with Becquerel, the Curies, Rutherford, Einstein, Planck, Chadwick, Bohr and quantum mechanics. They changed our intellectual map. What has happened since? I do not yet know, but I have a feeling that the identification of new particles at even vaster cost — progress though this be — indicates some *rallentando* in scientific innovation. The life sciences, at first guess, are now where the action is. I shall have to find out.

One problem is always with us. Every historian knows that there is only a frontier zone, not a clear boundary, between historical facts and the meaning we give them. Values move easily across it. This does not matter much, or perhaps at all, when we are concerned only with, say, the date of the Armada. That it was 1588 becomes important only when it is related to some other issue — say, the progress of English Protestantism, or the plans of the Spanish king towards his recalcitrant Netherlands subjects. But a fact of the order of the Holocaust is a different matter altogether. What does such a monstrosity signify? Many of my colleagues have devoted years to studying it, but they will, I hope, forgive me if I suggest that we have not yet come to terms with its meaning in the sense that we can "place" it in our historical landscape.

There is, I now see, much more to be done in the next year than I thought when I discussed a completely revised edition with my publishers, Hutchinson. There may be more to find out about the middle, too, as well as about the beginning and the end. Historical scholarship has marched on gloriously since 1970. Perhaps there is an important discovery to be reported about the behaviour of Anabaptists on the stock exchange? It will be exciting to find out — and to leave out, too. The body is there on the operating table; radical or even merely cosmetic, let surgery commence. Spectators are welcome to make their views known to the operator. The author is *Warden of Merton College, Oxford*.

Benn breaks his bonds

Behind-the-scenes moves to bag Tony Benn in the Commons debate on the Gulf on Thursday have come badly unstuck. As a privy councillor, he expects to be called — to denounce the western military build-up — soon after Mrs Thatcher and Neil Kinnock sit down, and long before humble backbenchers who have never held cabinet office get their say.

Labour leaders were hoping to spike Benn's guns by dusting off an obscure rule change by the Parliamentary Labour Party, enthusiastically supported by Benn, which sought to remove the automatic right of privy councillors to be called early in debates. Two years ago, Labour MP Norman Buchan was deputed by the PLP to tell the Speaker, Bernard Weatherill, who ultimately decides the Commons speaking order, that the Opposition, in true egalitarian spirit, no longer expected him to observe the precedent of calling privy councillors first.

Stan Orme, chairman of the Parliamentary Labour Party, reinforced that message yesterday: "Some of the people who want to speak in a controversial sense are privy councillors, and they use that situation. The Speaker will be prevailed upon to see there is proper balance and that privy councillors do not dominate."

But Weatherill, a staunch traditionalist, seems certain to take little notice of the PLP's wishes and to call Benn in the full

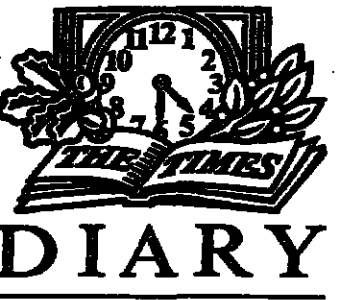
knowledge that his speech will be one of the highlights of the debate.

Benn, an expert on parliamentary procedure, said yesterday: "I will take my chance and after 40 years in Parliament I think I have a chance." Indeed he has. Benn seems certain to catch the Speaker's eye not as a privy councillor but simply as one of the chief opponents of the government's motion to adjourn, which the Opposition is officially supporting. "We are being asked to come back for two days in order to go away again for five weeks and allow the government to handle the situation without any form of parliamentary accountability," he says.

Streetwise Crisp

Quentin Crisp's walk-on part in *Fatal Attraction* was one of the least memorable moments of the box-office smash, which starred Glenn Close and Michael Douglas. But the high priest of camp certainly made an impression on the film's deputy director, Jonathan Nossiter, who subsequently made a 90-minute film documentary about him.

The Resident Alien opens at the Toronto Film Festival next week, and Crisp, a lively 81, will not miss his moment of glory. "It's one of the first major works on my life since *The Naked Civil Servant*," he says. "And dear John Hurt agreed to take part" — as he did in the television film of his life. The new film features Crisp talking his way around Manhattan, where he has lived for some time.



Crisp, who still enjoys what he describes as "great notoriety" in America, spent only two days as an extra on the set of *Fatal Attraction*. "I have a terrible confession to make. I have seen it several times, but not once did I see myself. Did they leave me on the cutting-room floor?"

Ne'er the twain

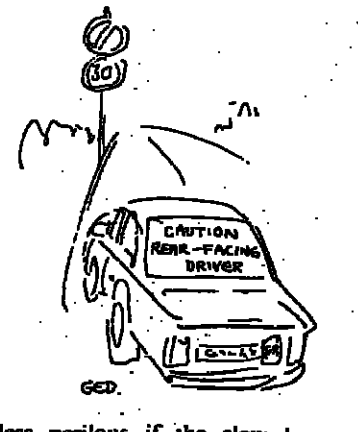
Only days after Cameron Mackintosh managed to overturn American Equity's ruling that the lead role in the Broadway version of *Miss Saigon* must go to an oriental actor, he is auditioning again for the London show — and Asians only need apply. "Cameron Mackintosh announces auditions for oriental artists," say the trade press advertisements — but all strictly in accordance with section 362(a) of the 1976 Race Relations Act, they insist.

"Quite simply, half the cast is oriental and we need more," says a spokesman. He dismissed suggestions that Mackintosh was guilty of double standards after insisting that Jonathan Pryce play

the lead role of a Eurasian pimp on Broadway, as he has, done in London. The Pryce character, said the spokesman, "is only half oriental". But hang on; surely Pryce is one hundred per cent Anglo-Saxon? "Well he only has to look half oriental," comes the helpful explanation.

Slow lanes for fast

As Cecil Parkinson considers the recommendation in the M1 jet crash report of re-facing seats, he might also consider proposals that motorways be redesigned swapping fast lanes for slow. The suggestion comes from David Crisp, head of designers Crisp and Wilson. "It would be



less perilous if the slow lanes were adjoining," he says. "There would be no head-on collisions between fast-lane vehicles, and dazzle would be reduced."

Crisp further suggests that service stations be placed in the

central reservation, catering for traffic going both ways — so halving the number required. The only immediately apparent drawback is that traffic entering the motorway would do so into the fast lane rather than the slow. "I first put up my ideas to the ministry of transport ten years ago," says Crisp. "They sent me a very civil-service-ish letter which showed they totally misunderstood what I was on about. But I think they might be more receptive now."

Guinness hangers on continue to cause sore heads. The Royal Academy of Music is suffering some embarrassment over its ad in the latest *Opera* magazine offering advanced professional singing courses. Having gone to press before the verdict, it boasts: "The *Sir Jack Lyons Opera Theatre* is regarded as one of the finest of its kind."

Read all about it

While Arthur Scargill spent an uncomfortable time with his TV colleagues inside Blackpool's Winter Gardens yesterday, his wife Anne was to be found outside rubbing shoulders with the assorted Trotskyists and Stalinists selling their revolutionary wares. They, of course, were repeating their age-old demand for an immediate general strike, plus victory to Iraq over the western imperialists. Disdaining such lofty issues, Mrs Scargill was merely peddling copies of her husband's defence in the NUM. Moscow gold controversy at 50p a time.



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NO SOFT OPTIONS

Even before parliament convenes on Thursday, Labour and Liberal Democrat leaders are reaching for the cloak of the United Nations to justify jettisoning their promises of a non-partisan approach to the government's handling of policy on the Gulf. A letter to the prime minister from Paddy Ashdown, the Liberal Democrats' leader, demands commitments which would severely constrain Britain's future military options. These Mrs Thatcher has consistently, and rightly, refused to make.

Mr Ashdown expects the government to state unequivocally that Britain will "follow sanctions, and sanctions alone", in pursuit of its aim. He asks for an undertaking that Britain accepts that it is for the UN Security Council, not individual states, to decide if further action is required, and a pledge that Britain will not initiate offensive action without the council's explicit authorisation. He challenges the government's contention that the individual and collective self-defence clause of the UN Charter, article 51, provides adequate legal grounds for assisting Kuwait to recover its territory. Significantly, his letter never mentions the victim, Kuwait.

Labour's Gerald Kaufman, not content with launching his own peace plan for the entire Middle East last week, has taken this attachment to the United Nations a stage further. Not only has he made Labour's support for the government conditional on the latter acting only with specific UN authorisation, but he purports to believe that "the whole object of this exercise is to uphold the authority of the UN". The UN is only a means to an end. A more upside down sense of priorities in the face of Iraq's aggression is difficult to imagine.

Any approach now which encourages President Saddam Hussein to believe that he can hold on to Kuwait decreases the hope of his withdrawing and thus increases the risk of war. The rapid deployment of American forces in Saudi Arabia pre-empted an Iraqi move on the Saudi oilfields. The decision to use American and British forces to impose the naval blockade on Iraq forced Saddam (and the international community) to take sanctions

seriously. But Iraq remains in possession of Kuwait, and has refused even to discuss withdrawal with the UN secretary-general, whose peace efforts seem increasingly futile.

Should Iraq now conclude that no further action will be taken without UN approval, Baghdad will multiply its efforts to bypass sanctions and hope for the world to tire of confrontation. What then? Article 51 says that states are justified in using force against aggression only "until the Security Council has taken measures necessary to maintain international peace and security". This famous catch-all phrase allows room for the judgment on the definition of "necessary". More to the point are the successive resolutions on Kuwait itself, which imposed enforceable sanctions in order to remove Iraq from Kuwait. These resolutions explicitly left open the question of article 51, under which the British, American and Arab forces are now operating.

In the escalation of any conflict, states directly involved in resisting an acknowledged threat to peace are likely to form their own views on the appropriate use of force. Important as it is to use the United Nations as the basis for any multinational action, failure to compel Iraq to retreat would be a far greater, and more consequential, defeat for international law than acting without the express sanction of the security council. A week of tense negotiations was required to obtain security council endorsement of an already existing naval blockade. That provides a foretaste of the difficulty of getting 15 states to approve offensive military action to drive Iraq from Kuwait. There will always be peace moves in the offing, excuses to defer a decision.

Mrs Thatcher should not bow to Mr Ashdown's further demand that Britain limit itself in advance to removing Iraq from Kuwait. The tactical equation of any conflict over Kuwait could well require military action against Iraq, both to ensure a successful withdrawal, and to prevent any early repetition. The prime minister understands this and deserves ungrudging support on Thursday from all sides of the house.

THE TUC PLAYS POLITICS

The Trades Union Congress annual conference in Blackpool yesterday was ostensibly debating industrial relations law. In reality the debate was pure electoral politics. The TUC wants Labour to win the next election more than it wants anything else. For most of the delegates that was the only point at issue, as it is the only point for the employment secretary, Michael Howard, who timed a press conference to coincide with the debate, to spoil the TUC's fun. Both sides know that trade union reform has, since 1979, been the thorn in Labour's side. Neil Kinnock is seeking desperately to remove it. Mr Howard is seeking equally desperately to drive it further in. On their relative success the next election may turn.

The electorate will look in vain for further illumination on where industrial law in Britain is likely to go in the next decade. The debate on Labour's trade union policy must eventually return from the higher slopes of electioneering to ground level. Above all, Tony Blair, the shadow employment minister, should take an early opportunity to spell out exactly, with no further ambiguity or room for backing off later, Labour's approach to the law on secondary picketing.

Is such picketing to return to the everyday armoury of industrial conflict or is it to be an exceptional and marginal phenomenon? Mr Blair, with injured innocence, gives the latter impression. But so far there is no guarantee that the law he proposes would not have the former effect. The deliberately loose drafting of Labour's policy review on this point could mean several different things. The right to picket suppliers and customers, for instance, could mean picketing power stations in virtually every dispute; the right to picket those whose terms and conditions are linked to the conditions in dispute could be applied across a whole industrial sector.

Until this credibility gap is closed, Mr Howard is entitled to make Labour's secondary picketing policy mean whatever suits his

argument. The majority at the TUC yesterday was not concerned to do every 1 in Labour's approach but primarily to give a vague impression of approval to the new policies to a sceptical world outside. The world cannot be much impressed. The majority contained a slab of votes, mainly from Ron Todd's transport union, which were also cast for the contrary motion.

Such tactics convey an impression of muddle or cynicism and suggest that the decision was more meaningless than it looked. But at least the Labour party will not now have to enter the next election campaign in a state of war with its main union constituency. The vagueness of yesterday's decision will make it difficult for the TUC to repudiate the small print of a Labour government's industrial relations law, whatever it turns out to be. The trade union movement is trusting Mr Blair to be gentle with it: a trust the electorate would like to see misplaced.

The TUC needs no reminding that trade unionism is in decline in Britain and that unions are finding the present industrial climate stony ground for sowing their message. With varying degrees of radicalism the "realists", to whom the trade union future (if there is one) surely belongs, believe in adaptation and persuasion, a market response to the changed needs of the potential individual consumer. The traditionalists are praying for a return to their collectivist golden age, whenever that was.

What both hanker after is the end of the siege of trade union affairs that they associate with Tory policies, the new dawn of trade union power that they expect the election of a Labour government to bring. Their desperation to see that day at almost any cost was the real message of yesterday's decision. The more firmly grounded their hopes, however, the more reason the electorate will have for giving credence to Mr Howard's version of Labour policy rather than Mr Blair's.

COLOUR NO OBJECT

A chorus of disapproval broke out in New York in July when a "Caucasian" actor, Jonathan Pryce, was mooted to play the part of a Eurasian pimp in the Broadway production of the musical *Miss Saigon*. He had played the part brilliantly in London and no Asian-American reached such a standard in auditions. Now another, similar row may break over the head of the musical's producer, Cameron Mackintosh. Advertising in *The Stage* for chorus replacements in the London show, he states that only Orientals need apply. A case of double standards or legitimate artistic discrimination?

American Equity, the actors' trade union, was quite wrong to try to blackmail Mr Pryce in the first place. (It has since backed down but has refused to give the production the full backing that Mr Mackintosh demands.) The job of an actor is to portray somebody else so convincingly that the audience suspends its disbelief. The better the actor, the bigger the credibility gap across which he can carry an audience. Most casting directors would prefer to find an actor who approximates in appearance and age to the character he or she plays. But acting ability can make up for discrepancies between the actor and the part. A convincing actor, with the aid of a good make-up artist, can be made to age several decades in the course of a play without difficulty.

Mr Pryce needs good make-up too; each night in the London production, he taped his eyelids down to make himself more eastern. More important for the audience is the talent he brings to the part. For over two hours, he rarely leaves the stage and the singing and dancing required would tax the most professional of musical actors. To deny him the

chance to play on Broadway would deprive New York audiences of the opportunity to witness a performance of merit. American Equity's stand was contrary to the demands of art.

Such "anti-racist" pressure could backfire on a theatrical world that is becoming increasingly flexible about colour. Josette Simon, a black actress, has recently played the Marilyn Monroe character in Arthur Miller's *After the Fall* with great panache. Productions at the National Theatre and the Royal Shakespeare Company often include black actors in white parts, even in Shakespeare. Pigeonholing actors into ethnic compartments is the best way of ensuring that non-whites never get the chance to play the great parts in the English-speaking theatrical repertoire.

Does that imply that Mr Mackintosh was wrong to specify "Orientals only" for his chorus, discriminating, so to speak, against non-Orientals? Not necessarily. Producers and directors should cast the best-suited actors for any role. Suitability includes appearance, for appearance is one of the devices that the dramatist uses. Mr Pryce's natural looks may not have been well-suited to his part but his acting ability and cosmetic skill more than made up for the shortfall.

For less demanding parts, such as those that are now being advertised, there are doubtless plenty of Asian actors with the requisite skills. The issue is thus not the politics of race but the integrity of art. The art at issue is that of the director. On the assumption that directors are themselves not discriminating on grounds of race — not always a fair assumption but fair in this case — they should not be forced by the law, or by trade union action, so to do.

Diplomacy and use of force in Gulf

From Sir Archie Lamb

Sir, The statement by Mr Abdullah Bishara (August 30) that he believes in "diplomacy based on force" is surprising, coming as it does from a distinguished and experienced Kuwaiti diplomat: his government did not base its diplomacy between 1961 and 1990 on its exiguous armed forces. Its not unsuccessful diplomacy in many fields may have been supported by the power of its wealth; but that is a long way from force.

If the government of Kuwait and the other members of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) agree with Mr Bishara on the basis for successful diplomacy they must have accepted a view that I have held for many years and which I have expressed, for example, in a talk I gave in Washington, DC, in October 1987.

If Iraq ceases to be a power in the Gulf, Iraq will have a freer hand to pursue its ambitions in the region, ambitions which the Gulf states, individually or in combination, are not strong enough to withstand without outside support.

The restoration of an independent Kuwait will not guarantee that Iraq's long-standing claim to Kuwait will be consigned to the history books. The United Nations and/or the Arab world and/or the Western world are facing the open-ended commitment of an evident presence in the Gulf to deter further "diplomacy based on force" in which Mr Bishara professes to believe and, presumably, admires.

Yours faithfully,
A. T. LAMB
White Cross Lodge,
Zeals, Wiltshire,
August 30.

From Mr Toby Horton

Sir, In the aftermath of Suez, Sir Anthony Eden wrote (in *Full Circle*):

The main question is whether inertia would have brought better results for the peace of the world than action. I think not. I thought and think that failure to act would have brought the worst of consequences.

A modest consolation of the past weeks is that the judgment of the Eden government in 1956 has finally been vindicated. The hard

Examination questions

From the Director of the Higher Education Advice and Planning Service

Sir, The Chief Executive of the Polytechnics Central Admissions System (August 23) appears to grossly underestimate the anxieties of applications to higher education and their parents at A-level time and overestimates the ease with which they can obtain relevant personal advice. The Universities Central Council on Admissions and PCAS have faced the difficult task of organising a complex system, which nevertheless causes confusion among sixth-formers every year and considerable expense to their parents.

I concur that a student's first source of advice should be his or her school, except that most schools are closed in August. Similarly I always recommend enquirers to seek free advice from the careers service, but whilst careers officers can answer many

Manuscript access

From the Secretary of the Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts

Sir, The librarian of Rugby School enquires (August 25) whether private owners of historical manuscripts might be offered an opportunity to register their papers to make these known and accessible to scholars whilst retaining their rights of property and privacy.

The National Register of Archives has been fulfilling this purpose since its establishment in 1945. It is maintained by this Commission, which has registered 33,224 such collections. Lists of their contents may be consulted in its search room, the papers themselves being located in about 1,350 record offices and libraries or in the hands of some 4,000 private owners, individual and corporate. About 2,000 new or substantially amended lists are registered annually and reported in the Commission's publications. Additionally, its central indexes note numerous collections which have

Roads and traffic

From Mr Richard Dimen

Sir, It is unfortunate that Dame Jennifer Jenkins (report, August 25) should seek to perpetuate the myth that the Government's road programme will generate such quantities of extra cars that an area the size of Berkshire would have to be put aside simply for parking them.

The experience of periods in which few or no additions were made to the road network clearly show that traffic continued to

Cathedral aid

From the Reverend Michael Lloyd

Sir, Mr Oliver Lever suggests (August 22) that the Archbishop of Canterbury's appeal for government aid for cathedrals is "surely ill-founded" on the grounds that the extra money needed could be met by a 50 per cent increase in giving by the average churchgoer.

While agreeing with Mr Lever that we should give more and that wealthy dioceses should support their poorer neighbours, I suspect that average churchgoers would not put the preservation of ancient buildings as a high priority for the mission of the Church or for the receipt of their extra 50 per cent.

Churches are being distracted from their main aims by the

financial drain caused by their (proper) sense of responsibility for the buildings they have inherited. Government aid would be entirely appropriate to help reduce the weight of this (beautiful) albatross around their necks.

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL LLOYD
(Assistant Chaplain),
Worcester College, Oxford.

From Mr Trevor Furze

Sir, The Bishop of Chester (August 29) reminds us of how "giving to cathedrals and churches actually

takes place, but for the visitor it is enforced."

On a recent visit to Ely Cathedral the admission charge was £2.20. This did not include the west tower (an extra £1.60), nor the stained glass exhibition (another £1). £4.80 for the day far exceeds Mr Lever's suggested contribution of £4 per week.

The saddest part of the visit to Ely was the sight of a small family group, at first hovering near the entrance and then turning away having counted the cost.

For them their heritage was already too expensive.

Yours faithfully,
TREVOR FURZE,
8 Folly Lane,
Wool,
Wareham, Dorset.

Letters to the Editor should carry a daytime telephone number. They may be sent to a fax number — (071) 782 5046.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Jewish dimension to Guinness trial

From Mr Joel Freedman

Sir, In his article, "High finance, higher ethics" (September 1), Mr Longley acknowledges the danger of making the "sweeping proposition that Jews are especially inclined to sharp business practices... but," he says, "many non-Jews think they are". He further acknowledges that, while in folk prejudice the "Jewish banker" is an unkind cliché, "herein lies the problem. He exists".

Who stands to lose more from these misconceptions? The Jew who is the victim of them or the non-Jew who is misguided enough to believe them? For the non-Jew, they give rise to some theological debate and some soul-searching. For the Jew, they have threatened his very existence.

Sadly, Mr Longley makes no reference to the disproportionate contribution which Jews have made to the financial circles of which they have ever been a part.

Nor does he mention their disproportionate contribution in the fields of law, medicine, philosophy and science and every other facet of benevolent human endeavour. No reference is made to the disproportionately high numbers of Jews killed in the armed services of this country during two world wars, which surely contrasts with the "us" and "them" mentality and "outsider" perspectives of which he speaks.

The contribution, highly disproportionate to their numbers, made by Jews throughout history has earned them small return from the civilised world. Would it make much difference, then, if they felt greater or lesser collective responsibility for the errant few in their midst? Yet Jews still feel that responsibility.

If non-Jewish "perspectives" were all that they might be, the statement that "All four defendants in the Guinness trial were

Jews" would have difficulty finding a place in your columns.

Yours etc.,
JOEL FREEDMAN,
31 Boydell Court,
St John's Wood Park, NW8,
September 2.

From Sir Alfred Sherman

Sir, Since Mishnaic times, our sages have pronounced on the question: *dina damalkhuta dina*, the law of the land is the law. This was later more picturesquely paraphrased as "render unto Caesar...". They have also reminded Jews that all are in effect hostages for each others' behaviour. Jewish institutions have always made efforts, wherever possible, to ensure that the behaviour of each and every Jew be above reproach.

All we know of several centuries of Jewish settlement in this country belie the assertions retailed by Clifford Longley, and indeed shows the contrary to be true. Shall we now be constrained to prove our innocence?

Yours respectfully,
ALFRED SHERMAN,
10 Gerald Road, SW1,
September 2.

From Mr Aubrey Sellar

Sir, The comments of Mr Clifford Longley are *prima facie* reasonably balanced relating to the "Jewish outsiders".

An interesting test will now be to record how many prosecutions are brought and the verdicts thereon involving persons other than Jews in the so-called upper echelons of the British business and financial community.

Yours faithfully,
A. A. SELLER,
Portman Gate, Flat 4,
106 Lisson Grove, NW1,
September 2.

Value of research

From Dr A. H. Seville

Sir, A glance at your advertisement pages will show that academic salaries are at least 33 per cent below those of comparable professionals in other sectors — a percentage which agrees closely with the proportion of time spent by academic staff on research. The Universities Funding Council would argue that it spends about a third of its resources on research and that the use of staff time is consistent with this.

An alternative interpretation, however, could be that university staff, while properly paid for their teaching and administration, contribute their research effort "for free". Such an interpretation could explain why recruitment of staff at current salary levels is possible at all — the opportunity for research is greatly valued by these staff. It could also explain why basic academic research is

little valued by those who pay for it: it comes too cheap.

Attempts by universities to achieve cost savings by reducing their basic research are futile, either driving academic salaries up to the market levels paid by teaching-only institutions, such as the private business colleges and law schools, or driving down the quality of staff.

The dangers of transferring basic research funding, as is widely predicted, from the UFC to the research councils should also be noted. Without a genuine contractual expectation that each member of staff can have time for research, the public benefits of research effort below market rate could be lost.

Yours faithfully,
ADRIAN SEVILLE
(Academic Registrar)
City University,
Northampton Square, EC1
August 28.

Equal poll tax relief

From Mr John Zebede

Sir, Your Law Report (August 22) states that the Court of Appeal has found social security provisions incompatible with the European Community equal treatment directive. The cases concerned benefits with a condition of entitlement relating to pensionable age — 60 for a woman and 65 for a man. This being unfavourable to men, was ruled inappropriate for the benefits concerned.

It is interesting to compare these with community charge transitional relief. At present, extra relief for non-householders is allowable in England to women who had reached 60, and men who had reached 65, by April 1, 1990. In Scotland, the same rules apply with the substitution of the date April 1, 1989.

This too seems incompatible

with the EC principles, and open to challenge by any male non-householder aged between 60 and 65 on the appropriate April 1. Any such interested party might wish to be advised that it is not too late to apply for this extra relief, and that he has an initial right of appeal to his local council's community charge benefit review board. These semi-independent boards, composed of local councillors, had transitional relief appeals added to their duties at the last minute.

Such appeals could, of course, be unnecessary if the government were to quickly change its position in favour of the unequally treated men concerned.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN ZEBEDEE,
87 Josephine Court,
Southcote Road,
Reading, Berkshire.

Church repairs

From Mr Ken Hawes

Sir, Between the leaves of one of my antiquarian books I found this scrap of paper penned by someone with similar pent-up feelings to your recent correspondence on church repairs (August 24, 30).

There lives in Box Lane one George Nicholson who built the new bridge, who to contrive a job made Dr Sharp and the Dean and Prebends believe he could greatly add to the beauty of the church by new chiselling it over on the East side and that he could add to the beauty of the ancient windows by means of his own genius. But all lovers of antiquity must regret that such men are suffered to pollute with their hands the venerable work of so many ages. This Nicholson is now going on with what he calls repairs, in the year 1780, though I had rather see the dust of antiquity than anything that can come from HIM. — Signed J. Ogle.

A genuine lover of ancient craftsmanship or an unsuccessful tenderer?

Yours faithfully,
KEN HAWES,
246 Long Readings Lane,
Farnham Royal, Slough, Berkshire.

Aid to Romania

From Mr George Ross

Sir, Your leading article, "Unfinished business" (August 29), misses the point. The *sine-qua-non* condition for the much-needed Western help to Romania should not be that the Iliescu administration become better behaved, but that they go. Helping a government consisting of recycled communist nomenclature of yesterday would be appalling.

The sham elections that confirmed them in power can fool no one. True freedom and democracy will not flourish in Romania for as long as those tainted by collaboration with the former regime remain in power.

Yours faithfully,
GEORGE ROSS,
Flat 2, 7 Mornington Avenue, W14.

Source of the pouch

From Professor Roy MacGregor-Hastie

Sir, On my European travels this summer, I have been intrigued to see thousands of young people (it is often difficult to distinguish between the sexes) wearing a pouch, attached to a belt, in which they keep their valuables.

I have stopped several of them in the streets of London, Paris, and Barcelona and they do not seem to know that this useful accessory was invented in my native country, Scotland, and is called a sporran. Perhaps you would let your young readers know this.

More attractive versions than those made in Korea, Taiwan and Hong Kong may be found in good shops in Glasgow and Perth and, for all I know, in advocates' boutiques in Edinburgh.

Yours etc.,
ROY MACGREGOR-HASTIE,
Osaka Gakuin University,
Osaka, Japan.



COURT CIRCULAR

BALMORAL CASTLE
September 3: By command of The Queen, the Baroness Blatch (Baroness of Warrington) was present at Heathrow Airport, London this morning upon the departure of The King of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and bade farewell to His Majesty on behalf of Her Majesty.

Today's royal engagement

The Duke of Kent will visit the Farnborough International Aerospace exhibition and flying display at the Royal Aerospace Establishment at 10.15; and, accompanied by the Duchess of Kent, will attend a recital by Alfred Brendel at Middle Temple Hall at 7.25 in aid of Music in Country Churches.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr S.D. Cummins and Miss K. Brennan
The engagement is announced between Simon, son of Mr and Mrs David Cummins of Farley, Salisbury, and Katharine, daughter of Mr Sean Brennan and Mrs Douglas Wilmer, of Woodbridge, Suffolk.

Mr L.G. Darling and Mrs J.M.B. Ross
The engagement is announced between Ian, younger son of Mr William Darling, CBE, and Mrs Darling of Clendon Village, Tyne and Wear, and Tessa, only daughter of the late Mrs Jean Thompson, of Knowle, Warwickshire.

Mr R.D.A. Kelly and Miss C.J.E. Meinerzhagen
The engagement is announced between Diarmuid, son of Mr Edward Kelly and Mrs George Ramsey, and Candice, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs Peter Meinerzhagen.

Mr W.N. Marshall and Miss Z.J. Wright
The engagement is announced between William Nicholas, only son of Mr and Mrs W.E. Marshall, of Bickley, Kent, and Zena Jane, only daughter of Mr and Mrs D. Wright, of Bearsted, Kent.

Mr G. Roberts and Miss L.C. Redston
The engagement is announced between Gary, eldest son of Mr and Mrs Alton Roberts, of Holyhead, Anglesey, and Louise, second daughter of Mr and Mrs David Redston, of Horsham, Sussex.

Mr C. Steiner and Miss A.E. Morgan
The engagement is announced between Chet, son of Mrs R. Steiner, of Newtown, Connecticut, USA, and Mr D. Steiner, of Boston, Mass, USA, and Amelia Kate, daughter of Mr and Mrs James R. Morgan, of Kington, Warwickshire.

Marriages

Lord Joseph and Mrs V. Sherif
On August 16, Lord Joseph and Mrs Yolanda Sherif, of Connecticut, were quietly married in Alnwick.

The Hon Seymour Fortescue and Miss J.A. Alcock
The marriage took place quietly in London, on August 23, of Seymour Fortescue and Jennifer Simon.

Dr J.R. Field and Miss M.H. Alcock
The marriage took place on September 1, at Holy Trinity Church, Boston, between Dr Jonathan Roger Field, eldest son of the late Dr Roger Field and of Mrs Field, and Miss Margaret Helen Alcock, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs William Alcock.

The service was followed by a reception at Goodwood House, Sussex. The couple have left for a motoring holiday on the continent to be followed by yachting in the Caribbean Sea.

Mr P.J. Grant and Miss S. Nicholson
The marriage took place on Saturday, at St Mary's Church, Addington, Buckingham, of Mr Paul John Grant, son of Mr and Mrs John Grant, of Sydney, Australia, to Miss Sally Nicholson, daughter of Mr John H. C. Nicholson, of Adstockfields, Buckingham, and Mrs Gavin Langham, of Zimbabwe. The Rev Frank Johnston officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Miss Belinda Neale and Miss Verity Nicholson. Elizabeth and Robert Micklem, Mr Michael Smith was best man.

A reception was held at the home of the bride and the honeymoon will be spent abroad.

Birthdays today

Miss Joan Aiken, novelist, 66; Sir Hubert Bennett, architect, 81; Miss Ann Burdus, marketing and advertising executive, 57; Sir John Charnley, consultant in advanced technology, 68; Lord Dorman, 76; Mrs Ann Dummett, former director, Runnymede Trust, 60; Mr Denis Howell, MP, 67; Sir Nicholas Jackson, organist, 56; Mr J.L. Joel, neurobiologist, 96; Mr Bill Kenwright, theatrical impresario, 45; Mr Dinsdale Landon, actor, 58; Air Chief Marshal Sir David Lee, 78; Mr Justice Mansfield, 78; Mr Elizabeth Peacock, MP, 53; Lord Sandhurst, 70; Mr Tom Watson, golfer, 41.

Reception

HM Government
The Secretary of State for Defence and Mrs King and the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry received the guests at a reception given by Her Majesty's Government yesterday at Lancaster House on the occasion of Farnborough 90.

Les Ambassadeurs Club

Les Ambassadeurs Club holidays are over and, despite surrounding building works, we are open.

Nature notes

SECOND-brood families of kingfishers are still together: their shrill whistles along the river banks and through the reed beds. But they will soon take their solitary winter flits, with father, mother and this year's young all defending their own territories. Generally they stay close to the water, but when moving from one fishing place to another they skim like a blue light across fields and gardens.

Young great crested grebes are also still clinging to their parents, piping loudly for food. In common tree colonies, a few chicks remain on the ground with the adults feeding them, but most of the other terns have gone and are taking an unturned course towards southern Africa.

Late flowers include water chivweed, with its delicate white stars, and the green female cones of the wild hop, winding itself round other tall flowers and through hedges. The green

seed-pods of Himalayan balsam are ready to explode and scatter their fruit at a touch: on great hairy willow-herb the match-like pods are breaking to produce a spume of feathery white seeds.

Red admiral butterflies sit on warm fences, opening and closing their wings; emperor dragonflies are breaking to produce smaller dragonflies, along the margins of ponds.

Red admiral butterflies sit on warm fences, opening and closing their wings; emperor dragonflies are breaking to produce smaller dragonflies, along the margins of ponds.

OBITUARIES

MARCUS CUNLIFFE



Marcus Cunliffe, professor, author and observer of all matters American, died aged 68 of leukaemia in Washington on September 2. He was born on July 5, 1922.

THE book which first brought Marcus Cunliffe to prominence was a 36 6d Penguin edition of *The Literature of the United States*. He wrote it when he had just turned 30 and was a lecturer in American studies at Manchester University. Some criticised it for ignoring the contribution made by black American writers. But *The Times Literary Supplement*, in a review which extended over eight columns, ended by saying that "we can no longer exclaim with Matthew Arnold: 'We are all contributors to one great literature - English literature'."

Cunliffe had established himself with his first major published work, which ran into a number of subsequent editions, and he became at once an American expert. *The Literature of the United States* may have been basically a popular work but it also became a textbook.

After graduating from Oriel College, Oxford, Marcus Cunliffe went for two years to Yale as a Commonwealth Fellow. The next 16 years he spent at Manchester University as lecturer and senior lecturer in American studies and as Professor of American History and Institutions. He was primarily an historian, but *The Literature of the United States* to some extent changed the focus of his career.

In 1965 he moved to the University of Sussex, where he joined as Professor of the School of English and American Studies, which had been recently founded by David Daiches. With his first wife, Mitzi, a distinguished American sculptress, he lived in Brighton, where he dispensed hospitality on a scale rarely seen since in academic circles. He seemed to know everyone in town and gown as well as many visiting Americans.

After they had parted he married a talented young journalist, Lesley Hume, and moved to Clifton Terrace, an equally attractive though less palatial house full of pleasant possessions like the Victorian model of a butcher's shop to which he was much attached.

Later he left England for good and moved to Washington, DC, where he moved to Georgetown with his third wife, an historian. There he lived in slightly shabby com-

fort, happy and hospitable to the last. He was known to have become ill with leukaemia some months ago but his sudden death took many of his friends, at least in England, by surprise.

Marcus Cunliffe was a true mid-Atlantic man. It would be hard to say if he was more English than eastern American. In person he was tall and good looking with a great personal charm, which flattered many of the female hearts among students and members of the faculties around him. He was always extremely relaxed, almost in the manner of David Gower.

He was a very hard worker, as the list of his publications shows. Prominent among these is his biography of George Washington (1958) and his volumes on American literature. As a scholar he was much respected, despite the fact that he was essentially a populariser of the best kind.

His prose style, like his personal style, was unpretentious, lucid and fresh. He was a man in whom there was no guile and consequently was wholly popular with his colleagues and pupils and with a huge circle of non academic acquaintances in London, Brighton and Washington.

His only weakness, if it can

be so described, as compared with the university supermen of his day, like his Sussex vice-chancellor and friend Asa Briggs, was perhaps an unwillingness to take part in much administration but this may have been a sign of strength. A career in administration could lead to the loss of much good creative work. He was not perhaps a great wit, but he had a wonderful sense of humour. He was a very good listener and brought out the best in others' conversation. He particularly enjoyed the minor absurdities of life and the arts.

There is no fixed retirement age in American universities and Marcus Cunliffe, had not death prevented it, could have stayed at work for many years to come and done great things. The wives of his three marriages all survive him as do the three children of his first marriage, two living in America and one in England. A *Festschrift* edited by Brian Halden-Reid and John White, *American Studies, Essays in Honour of Marcus Cunliffe*, has been in preparation for some time and is expected to be published by Macmillan in November. The preface is by Arthur Schlesinger.

His only weakness, if it can

EDMUND NORTH

Edmund North, Hollywood screenwriter who shared an Academy Award for the 1970 film *Patton*, has died aged 79 in St John's Medical Center, Santa Monica, California. He was born in New York on March 12, 1911.

EDMUND North came from a theatrical family. His father was an actor who also produced pictures, and his son started scriptwriting in his early twenties. His first credit was for *One Night of Love*

(1934) and he went on to contribute to over 30 films. Best known among them were *Patton*, for which he won an Academy Award, *The Day the Earth Stood Still*, the 1951 science fiction film that became a prototype for the genre, and *Sink the Bismarck!*

He was also highly active in the Writers' Guild, of which he was a member for 50 years. Generally his was a voice of moderation and he was often looked upon as the mediator to bring together divisive

voices. He was president of the screen division in the mid-Fifties and served on more than 40 guild committees.

North spent his first five years of childhood travelling in vaudeville with his parents, Robert (Bobbie) North and Stella Maury. He began writing plays as a pupil at Colver Military Academy, Indiana, and after two years at Stanford University, and a brief residence in Paris, North achieved early success in 1934 with *One Night of Love*.

North's anti-war sentiments were interwoven in his screenplays, including the pacifist alien's warnings to Earth in *The Day the Earth Stood Still*. They were there even in *Patton*, and when he accepted the award for the script he wrote with Francis Ford Coppola he said: "I hope those who've seen the picture will agree with me that it is not only a war picture, but a peace picture as well."

Edmund North is survived by his wife and two daughters.

School announcements

Brighton College
Michaelmas Term begins today. Mr G.M. Green becomes Housemaster of Leconfield in place of Mr S.G.R. Smith, who becomes Director of Art Studies. Dylan James is Head of School.

The new Day Girls' House (Williams) will be opened by ITN newscaster, Carol Barnes, on September 29. Open Day is on October 20, when the Girls' House of Honour will be presented by Mr Nigel Nicholson on Wednesday, September 12. The Charterhouse Poetry Festival will be held from September 13-16. Exeat is from October 19 to October 28. The Founder's Day Dinner in London will be on Wednesday, December 12. The Quartet ends on Wednesday, December 12.

Chigwell School
Michaelmas Term at Chigwell School starts today, Tuesday, September 4, and ends on December 14. Mr P.W. Marchant takes up his appointment as Head of Sixth Form. Mr P.L. Cocks becomes Housemaster of Swallow's. The Head of School is Matthew Perdeau (Penny) and the Captain of Soccer is Andrew Dellow (Caswall).

Clifton College
The Michaelmas Term begins today. Mr Hugh Monro succeeds Mr Stuart Andrews as Headmaster. Matthew Cottrell (Headmaster's House) is Head of School and Richard Moffat (School House) Second Head of School. Daniel Fox (North Town) is Captain of the XV. Cymbeline, directed by Mr Brian Worthington, will be performed from November 7 to 10. The Choral Society will perform *Faure's Requiem* and Haydn's *Nelson Mass* in Clifton Cathedral on Tuesday, November 27. The Advent Carol Service is on Sunday, December 2. The Christmas Carol Service on Sunday, December 9. The exeat is from Saturday, October 20, to Sunday, October 28.

John Lyon School, Harrow
Term begins today and ends Friday, December 14. Open Morning will be on Saturday, November 3. The School Play will be *Oliver!* on December 5-7, in the Boyd Campbell Hall.

Keat College, Canterbury
The Autumn Term begins today. Elizabeth Dilnot is Head Girl and Richard Walker, Head Boy. The Old Canterburians' Reunion is on November 10. Term ends with the Carol Service in the Cathedral on Saturday, December 15, at 7.30 pm.

Leaves House, Chichester
Autumn Term, starts today with Jacqueline Senior as Head Girl. The School Play is on November 10, and the Carol Service will be held on December 13.

Leeds Grammar School
Michaelmas Term commences on September 5, with Max Williamson as Head of School. The second phase of the new science wing is in course of construction. Open Day is Saturday, October 6. The Old Leodians Association's Leeds Dinner is on October 5, and the London Dinner on March 15.

Malvern Girls' College
The Autumn Term begins at Malvern Girls' College on September 4, and ends on December 15. Half term will be from October 19 to 28. The main events of the term are as follows: Confirmation Service, taken by the Bishop of Dudley, October 6; Sixth Form drama production, September 21/22; The Annual Charity Fashion Show on October 13; Sponsored Walk in aid of Action Trust, October 14; The Piano Competition Prize Winners' Concert on November 4; Sixth Form Scholarship examinations will be held on November 5/6; the end of term Carol Service takes place in Malvern Prior on December 14.

Marlborough College
The Michaelmas Term at Marlborough College begins today. Mr R.B. Pick succeeds Mr T.D. Holgate as Housemaster of Turner House, following the latter's appointment to be Master of Warminster School. Mr J.J. McNamara joins the staff as Head of Drama and Mr L.G. Crabbe as Head of Keyboard Studies. Other new members of Common Room are Mr P. Adams (Design Technology), Mrs C.A. Carter (Spanish), Miss C.L. Cox (University of Virginia Fellow), Dr D.M. Vane (Geography), Mr P.R. Varnes (Biology), Miss Hu Man (Chinese Assistant) and Mr H. Soller (French assistant). Toby Barnes-Taylor (B1) is Senior Prefect and Captain of School and Julia Skinner (Elmhurst) Captain of Girls' Hockey.

Reunion Day, for Old Marlburians at the College
Autumn Term begins today and ends on Monday, September 12. Katherine Bell and Melanie Sol-Banwell continue as School Knights. The Ingham Sixth Form Scholarship examinations for boys and girls wishing to enter the Sixth Form in September 1991 will be on November 19 and 20, and the closing date for entries is October 28. Exeat is from October 20 to 28, and term ends on Saturday, December 8.

Moira House School
Christmas Term at Moira House begins today and ends on Wednesday, December 12. Katherine Bell and Melanie Sol-Banwell continue as School Knights. The Ingham Sixth Form Scholarship examinations for boys and girls wishing to enter the Sixth Form in September 1991 will be on November 19 and 20, and the closing date for entries is October 28. Exeat is from October 20 to 28, and term ends on Saturday, December 8.

Stratford School
The Autumn Term at Stratford School begins today, Tuesday, September 4, and ends on December 14. Mr P.W. Marchant takes up his appointment as Head of Sixth Form. Mr P.L. Cocks becomes Housemaster of Swallow's. The Head of School is Matthew Perdeau (Penny) and the Captain of Soccer is Andrew Dellow (Caswall).

Thames Valley School
The Autumn Term at Thames Valley School begins today, Tuesday, September 4, and ends on December 14. Mr P.W. Marchant takes up his appointment as Head of Sixth Form. Mr P.L. Cocks becomes Housemaster of Swallow's. The Head of School is Matthew Perdeau (Penny) and the Captain of Soccer is Andrew Dellow (Caswall).

Westminster School
Term begins on Wednesday, September 5. The Rev T. Huw Mordecai, O.W., has taken up his appointment as Chaplain. The Head of School is Simon Hucker. Speech Day is on Thursday, October 11, when the Guest of Honour will be Herbert Walters Esq., CBE. The Old Westminsters' Reunion will be held on December 8 and 9.

Westminster Cathedral Choir School
Michaelmas Term begins today with the full complement of ninety boys, including nine probationers. The choristers, who returned from their short tour to Spain yesterday, will be singing Britten's *War Requiem* with the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra at the Promenade Concert on September 14. The St Cecilia's Day Mass for the whole School will be sung at 5.30 pm, on November 22. The annual Mass sung by past and present choristers will be celebrated by the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster at 5.30 pm, on December 19, followed by a reception.

EDWIN O. REISCHAUER

Edwin O. Reischauer, scholar of Japanese history and literature and US ambassador to Japan from 1961 to 1966, died aged 79 in San Diego, California, on September 1. He was born on October 15, 1910.

FEW men in modern times have striven so hard to explain the enigma Japan presents to the occidental observer as Edwin O. Reischauer. No one has been so well equipped by education and temperament as he was. Through his many books on Japan and the Far East he made a fundamental contribution to western understanding of the subject. His term as America's ambassador in Tokyo was so popular that Japan came close to mourning his departure as a national loss.

Edwin Oldfather Reischauer was born in Tokyo of American missionary parents. From Oberlin College, Ohio, he went to Harvard and before the war travelled on a Harvard-Yenching Institute fellowship to Paris, Korea, Japan and China. While in Korea he and another American scholar, George M. McCune, devised the system still widely used for transliterating written Korean into the Roman alphabet.

After taking his PhD Reischauer became an instructor at Harvard and during the war he worked in military intelligence. In the aftermath of war he was closely involved in the United States' exertions to create a stable future for Japan, as chairman of the Japan-Korea secretariat and as a special assistant to the office of Far Eastern Affairs at the state department. In 1948-49 he was a member of the cultural and scientific mission to Tokyo. In the meantime he had been teaching Far Eastern languages at Harvard, and was from 1956 to 1961 director of the Harvard-Yenching Institute. He had already written prolifically on subjects ranging from United States policy with regard to the Far East to early Japanese literature on which, with Joseph Yamaguchi, he had published a collection of translations. With John K. Fairbank another Harvard man and an authority on China, he formed a team which came to be regarded as supreme in the field of Far Eastern studies. Their joint book *East Asia: The Great Tradition* (1961) was the first of two volumes of which the second, *East Asia: The Modern Transformation* (with additional chapters by Albert M. Craig), appeared at the end of Reischauer's stint as envoy in Japan. The work was regarded as being without peer in its field.

President Kennedy's appointment of Reischauer as ambassador to Japan in 1961 flew in the face of an American tendency (behind which the president threw himself wholeheartedly) to professionalise diplomatic representation at that time. But the choice proved to be an inspired one. Reischauer demonstrated that even in an age of instant communication between heads of government, the envoy had a valuable role in supplying accurate

and discerning information. In a country still at that time suspicious of the outside world Reischauer came to be a symbol of his nation in a way ambassadors by and large no longer are. Through his indefatigable travels about the country, and by his establishing working relationships with both governing and opposition parties, he became known and respected to an extraordinary degree. He had come to Japan in the turbulent aftermath of protest against the US-Japanese security treaty. There was widespread Japanese distrust and criticism of American involvement in Vietnam, and the new envoy faced genuine and deep incomprehension of US policy from his hosts. He reacted robustly to these positions, challenging his hosts to face the world around them.

The esteem in which Reischauer was held was strikingly demonstrated in March 1964 when he was attacked by a mentally deranged youth in Tokyo and received a dangerous stab wound in the thigh. Mr Ikeda, the Japanese prime minister, formally apologised to President Johnson in what was the first live television broadcast from Japan to America, while the Japanese minister of state for home affairs resigned claiming the attack was his responsibility. From his hospital bed Reischauer begged the Japanese not to blame themselves for the attack, reminding

them, in the aftermath of Kennedy's murder four months before, that "there are unfortunately unbalanced people all over the world." There were those in the United States who felt Reischauer's cultural identification with the host country had been, in the end, detrimental to America's commercial and political position. Certainly when he went back to writing and teaching in 1966 he left Japan with a sense of forboding that it might never again find such depth of understanding as it had enjoyed during his five years. After his return to the United States Reischauer continued to write about Japan in such books as the recent *The Japanese Today: Change and Continuity*.

Adrienne Darnott, the mother of his three children, died in 1955 and in 1956 he married Haru Matsukata, an American educated Japanese girl whose grandfather had been a Japanese prime minister. She and his children survive him.

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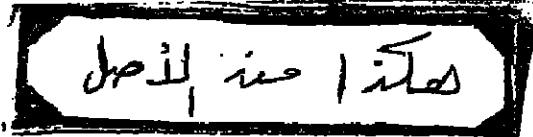
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The battle is on to woo outside investment and create jobs to stop the exodus of young people

A welcome in the hillside

Historians have to look back almost 200 years to 1797 for the date when the footsteps of foreign invaders were last heard on Welsh soil. Now a battle is being fought on the home front that will undoubtedly have far-reaching consequences for the half a million people who populate the central heartlands of the principality.

There is no invader to fear, but the economy of rural Wales has to be improved to secure it a good future by stemming the flow of young people who tend to pack up and move away. For instance, 68 per cent of the people who left Dyfed in 1988 were in the 16 to 44 age group.

Since 1977 the Development Board for Rural Wales has won a reputation for success in fighting its regional battles by creating more than 12,000 much-needed jobs.

The past decade has seen the board's efforts reach a stage where every fortnight it now completes a factory creating 15 job opportunities and every week makes grants and loans worth more than £30,000 available to businesses.

Those statistics could be interpreted as fulfilling its role of stimulating economic activity and promoting em-

ployment. But the board has set itself a challenge for the decade: an ambitious strategy document that details its aims for the Nineties.

The strategy faces fundamental concerns such as the shortage of housing and the gradual decline in jobs and income levels in agriculture.

GROWTH AREAS

● The six growth areas designated by the Development Board for Rural Wales are Aberystwyth, Pembrokeshire, Brecon, Central Powys, Newtown and Welshpool. ● Cardigan, Lampeter, Bala, Dolgellau, Tynnyr, Hay-on-Wye, Ystradgynlais, Knighton, Prestatyn, Llanidloes, Llanfyllin and Machynlleth have been designated "special towns".

The board has set itself the task of building new businesses to provide work for those who might previously have formed the farming labour force and use the government's new flexi-ownership initiative to provide housing to encourage the young to stay in Wales.

Glyn Davies, the board's chairman, says: "As we pursue the primary objective of

retaining more of our young people through increased economic activity in the Nineties, our high standards of design and landscape enhancement will not be compromised.

"Mid-Wales is an outstandingly beautiful part of the United Kingdom, a factor that will assume increased importance throughout the development board's work."

In the next three years at least, the investment plans of the board will be devoted to the more remote western half of its area. Output per person will have to rise and business rents will need to increase if the economic structure of rural Wales is to be strengthened.

A main objective is to increase the amount of private investment in new industries, which should create jobs that do not rely on purely local markets but draw in revenue from outside the region.

Mr Davies and his colleagues realise that through the Nineties, the prosperity of mid-Wales will be determined to a great degree by the success of the UK economy. The single European market and the Channel tunnel will also play an important part, but the board is aware that there is a danger they could increase regional imbalance. A strong regional policy is vital.



Leading the fight: Glyn Davies on his farm in Welshpool

The board, therefore, advocates the formation of a rural development agency to promote the idea that Wales means business. It is also working behind the scenes to ensure the remoteness that is part of the charm of rural Wales does not also prove to be one of its main drawbacks. The board is, therefore, working with British Telecom in an attempt to ensure improvement to the region's telecommunications.

The board has pinpointed six growth areas where it will focus investment and has earmarked £1.3 million this year for 12 towns and their surrounding districts which should see a rapid boost towards a self-sustaining economy. If the strategy works, then many a tearful farewell will not have to be endured. More youngsters will be able to set their sights on a future in the land where they were born.

Down, but not out

How Welsh farmers are overcoming their years of bitter harvest

The two men tramping through the rugged Welsh terrain could not have been more different. Beneath a thick woolen jumper, the slim farmer appeared to have a hard, muscled body, from long hours of working the land. The politician wore the serious look of a man used to wrestling with national problems. His Barbour failed to hide the smart city suit beneath.

But David Hunt, the new Welsh Secretary, was not there to impress onlookers with his rural fashion sense; he was there to learn. "I want to see for myself," he said.

Mr Hunt was visiting Caerwyn Roberts on his farm at Harlech in north Wales, the first in a series of farm visits, to learn at first hand about the problems third generation farmers are facing.

Farmers like Mr Roberts believe their time will not be wasted in a land where agriculture is said to be twice as important to the economy as it is in the rest of Britain. More than 82 per cent of Wales is devoted to agriculture and some 60,000 people are employed in the industry.

However, the 30,231 farms in Wales have recently gathered in a harvest of problems. The introduction of milk quotas in 1984 resulted in massive upheavals, mainly in Dyfed where the Welsh dairy industry is concentrated.

Then the Chernobyl disaster sent a radioactive cloud over north Wales which poured poisoned rain over sheep and cattle. Restrictions on the sale of lamb are still in force in some areas.

Beef farmers have also had difficulties. Sales of red meat have been falling gradually for some time, and since bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) became a public concern sales have tumbled further.

To help farmers market their products, two organisations, the Welsh Food Initiative and the Welsh Lamb Enterprise, have been formed. The lamb enterprise is a



Farm friends: David Hunt (right) and Caerwyn Roberts

marketing organisation, established by farmers themselves, while the government-backed food initiative has five executives based in the region to work with producers.

Rural Wales mainly comprises family farms of about 100 acres and, instead of becoming entrenched and inward looking, these families are using enterprise and skill to tackle financial problems. Many have diversified, with organic farming expanding and subsidiary industries taking hold.

Some farmers have turned restaurateurs, using their own produce in the kitchens; others have opened up their farms to pony trekkers and ramblers.

To ensure that more young people remain in rural Wales to provide an agricultural workforce, the Tai Cynrhu housing organisation is investing £25 million in housing. Homes are being built on 31 developments which can be bought by locals under a shared ownership scheme.

This allows them to buy as big a stake in their house as they wish. But if they move, they have to sell the property back to the council, which will pay the full market value.

With the dairy industry so large in Wales, there is now an abundance of effort being put into the sale and marketing of fine cheeses such as Caws Cernarh or Pant Ysgawn or even Monterey.

Tapping into other investments and cleaning up

A piece of litter tossed on to a pavement in Stratford-upon-Avon would seem to have little to do with the fortunes of the newly privatised Welsh Water business. But the cleanliness of the streets around William Shakespeare's birthplace is a subject worthy of discussion by the new shareholders of the company.

Speculators who innocently believed they were investing simply in reservoirs are learning that the water industry flows into many and varied tributaries of private enterprise.

A £1 million contract has recently been signed with the Stratford-upon-Avon district council for a subsidiary of Welsh Water to clean the streets of the English town for the next three

Water authority wins £1 million refuse contract

and a half years. Cambrian Environmental Services was formed earlier this year by Welsh Water and Saur, a French company, in a joint venture.

It is one example of why Welsh Water has become something of a surprise success story for privatisation, having already exceeded the expectations set out in its prospectus.

Welsh Water officials point out that the management of water is their fundamental task, but they see a vigorous capital-investment programme as the bedrock of profit growth.

In Wales, that means serving three million customers and the 11 million

visitors who go to the principality every year. Welsh Water, with almost 4,000 employees, is one of the biggest businesses in Wales.

Most of the workforce is in the rural sectors, where the bulk of the company's 90 main reservoirs and 900 service reservoirs and water towers are situated. They in turn are linked to 1,100 pumping stations and eventually to about 1,000 miles of sewers and 1,429 miles of water mains. Each person in Welsh Water's region uses 30 gallons of drinking quality water a day, so it is in some ways fortunate that annual rainfall in the area is the highest in the UK.

Over the next decade, Welsh Water plans to invest £1.75 billion to ensure success as a private company. Half the money will be spent on developing its above-ground assets, such as water treatment plants, and in the second half of the decade, investment will be devoted to improving mains and sewers.

Welsh Water recently reported a pre-tax profit on ordinary activities of £39.5 million on a turnover of £255.3 million, exceeding the forecast in its prospectus by £4 million.

The company chairman, John Elfed Jones, says: "The privatisation of the water and sewerage services business was achieved with a remarkable degree of success."

RURAL PROSPERITY



ACTION FOR THE

For more than a decade, the Welsh Development Agency has worked towards ensuring the prosperity of Wales. As a result, rural areas have benefited substantially, and the Agency's commitment to rural regeneration continues with a range of initiatives.

Our newly created Rural Affairs Division has initially targeted eleven communities in North, South and West Wales for 'Action Plan' regeneration schemes, inviting a significant contribution from local people themselves.

With an emphasis on community needs, the Agency will also be increasing its involvement in activities such as the development of the telecottage; a facility

which gives rural areas access to computer and telecommunications equipment; and the establishment of a Rural Skills Training Centre in Dyfed.

We will also be targeting particular industrial sectors. These involve, for example, liaising with the Forestry Commission in developing a plan for the forestry and woodprocessing industries and commissioning a report on opportunities with the sea fishing industry, including setting up a Fisheries Food Centre.

For further information about these and other rural initiatives, please contact: Alun Daniel, Welsh Development Agency, Pearl House, Greyfriars Road, Cardiff CF1 3XX, or call Cardiff (0222) 222666.

COMMUNITIES



Growth from grass roots

An unavoidable difficulty faces anyone who seeks to preach the need for change in the rural heartlands of mid Wales. The breathtaking beauty of the countryside and the unspoiled charm of small towns and villages can obscure the vision of a region in need of guidance.

Any visitor motoring through the Brecon Beacons or along the Dyfed coastline on a sunlit day could be forgiven for believing that things should be left just as they are. The industrial valleys of the south still bear many of the scars which modern man is capable of inflicting on his environment.

But the 500,000 or so people who make up the population of rural Wales are refusing to adopt a blinkered attitude of carefree wellbeing inspired by the natural beauty which surrounds them. In village halls and community centres awkward questions are being tackled and answers are being put forward by the people themselves.

On the eighteenth floor of the Welsh Development Agency's headquarters in Cardiff, Alan Daniel, the organisation's executive director for rural affairs, is already turning words into action. He is a Welsh-speaking Welshman who knows something needs to be done and firmly believes that the agency's Strategy for Rural Prosperity can prove a vital

The communities of mid Wales are taking the problems of the region into their own hands and working towards greater stability and future prosperity



Man of action: Alan Daniel

weapon in the people's armoury.

The strategy, launched this year, identified 11 communities in rural Wales and plans are being drawn up to approach their problems individually. The work is based on grass roots democracy and begins in the community where the people meet to discuss the economic and business needs of their own districts.

Their ideas are then developed by steering groups in each area and plans detailing specific needs for investment and direction are written. The first of these should be completed by the autumn and the rest finished by December. Next year, the agency's £30 million budget for rural Wales will be directed straight to the heart of the problem.

Gone are the days when the

agency could be accused of simply building factory space of the wrong size in the wrong place at the wrong time. Today's approach is far more scientific and self-critical.

"We recognise that at the WDA we do not have a monopoly on wisdom," Mr Daniel says. "What I am trying to do is work with other organisations and people from within the communities to provide the specific help that is needed."

"Our aim is to provide the whole range of services and facilities necessary to persuade young families to stay in a region they have been leaving in vast numbers."

Although the agency does not have a social or community role, one factor central to its rural

strategy is the improvement of the quality of life in the region. That means action to provide the sort of well-paid jobs which can sustain a vibrant economy.

The agency also knows it is necessary to generate new businesses in some areas associated with the traditional industries. At the moment, a fish caught off the Welsh coast can be landed and transported to Grimsby for processing before being returned to Wales where it will finally be served up at a restaurant in Tenby. The WDA intends to find ways to end that bizarre route to the dining room by helping to set up processing facilities in Dyfed.

Further inland, where forestry covers a vast expanse of rural Wales, the agency is examining methods of developing timber processing to give landowners a better return on their investments.

The potential of computers and telecommunications is being considered to encourage the development of local businesses through improved technology and create highly paid jobs in country areas.

Ioan Bowen Rees, chief executive of Gwynedd County Council, says: "The additional effort and resources which the WDA intends to deploy in rural areas will be immensely important to the economic viability which is the foundation of traditional communities and their culture."



Morgan Chambers: "A privilege to be involved in caring for this marvellous part of Wales"

The highest mountain peak in south Wales looms into view just a few miles north of Cardiff along the A470 dual carriageway and serves as a daily reminder to car commuters from the Welsh valleys that they live on the fringe of some of the most beautiful countryside in Wales.

Community charge payers from Mid Glamorgan, Gwent, Powys and Dyfed contribute just a little annually towards the upkeep of the Brecon Beacons National Park, this area of outstanding natural beauty virtually on their doorsteps.

The national park now demands a yearly budget of £1.6 million, which is spent on conservation, planning, distributing information to visitors, recreation and administration. All this is managed by a permanent staff of fewer than 60 people, not

Natural beauty on their doorstep

many considering the boost the national park provides to the tourism industry.

The Brecon Beacons National Park is one of only 11 areas in England and Wales to have been granted this highest status in landscape protection. Its committee, under the chairmanship of Morgan Chambers, a Mid Glamorgan county councillor, is

bound by an Act of Parliament to conserve its natural beauty and promote its enjoyment by the public.

For Mr Chambers, this is hardly a chore. "It is a privilege and a pleasure to be closely involved in caring for this marvellous part of Wales," he says.

The Brecon Beacons National Park owns 42,000 acres of land, which is more than any other national park in the country, but the committee still runs one of the lowest spending authorities.

In rural Wales, the Beacons is the southernmost of three national parks, which include the Pembrokeshire Coast in the west and Snowdonia to the north. All three have been subject to a high degree of change in recent years in environmental concepts, farming, recreation and rural development demands.



Prys Edwards: head of a sophisticated big business

Out to win the foreign visitor

It is estimated that the tourism industry earned just under £1.5 billion for Wales in 1989. This amounts to one of the highest per capita incomes from tourism in Europe.

It now ranks second to manufacturing as a percentage of the gross domestic product and provides about 95,000 jobs, which makes up about 9 per cent of employment.

The Wales Tourist Board (WTB) pins its hopes for the future on marketing what it sees as the four selling points of its product: the scenery, heritage, culture and language.

Prys Edwards, the chairman of the WTB, and just beginning his third three-year stint in the job, realises he is now at the head of a sophisticated business.

Shorter working weeks and greater disposable income

Its rich heritage, culture and language is boosting the Welsh tourist industry

have made Wales more accessible as a place to spend a day trip or enjoy an activity holiday. Tourists from the rest of Britain are discovering that a break in Wales can certainly mean more than a deckchair on the beach or a stroll through countryside.

There are 94 sailing clubs in Wales, with about 27,000 members who regularly enjoy their sport on the sea or inland lakes, rivers and reservoirs.

Coastal marinas are cropping up in places around Milford Haven and Barmouth, where yachtsmen cruise in sloops and ketches more commonly associated with the seas around the south coast of England.

Flying clubs cater for visitors who want to take to the air and the hills of Powys and Gwent and parts of Mid Glamorgan are becoming as famous for their hang-gliders as they used to be for ramblers.

In the Dyfed countryside, a new haven for tourists is emerging in the shape of the Oakwood Leisure Park, near Narberth, which attracts scores of coaches from southern Britain. It is one of many activity and leisure parks in rural Wales that lure visitors from Britain and abroad.

The squeeze on spending caused by high interest rates and growing disenchantment with many of the cheaper

package-holiday destinations is causing British holiday-makers to look afresh at Wales.

However, the tourist board still feels it loses out to the rest of Britain in attracting foreigners. As a result it is pressing the government to grant it the legislative powers necessary to promote Wales overseas. Tourists from abroad are bigger spenders than the British, and are prepared to pay about £10 or more per person nightly for hotel accommodation.

Wales sees its future success in being able to attract more visitors from Ireland, Germany, The Netherlands, North America and Australasia. The weather may not be guaranteed, but rural Wales is definitely geared up to offer quality to any stranger who crosses Offa's Dyke.

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Make the break... Contact: Montgomeryshire District Council, Severn Road, Welshpool, Montgomeryshire SY21 7AS

Tel: (0938) 552828
It's an opportunity too good to be missed.

"Our policy of promoting rural development is spreading throughout Europe."

The Development Board for Rural Wales has been responsible for an area covering 40% of the Principality since 1977.

Our responsibility of increasing the economic and social development in this area has led us to a unique approach of "focused investment" - concentrating on strategic towns, so stimulating growth in the areas surrounding the towns.

This approach maximises the effectiveness of our resources, ensuring that the largest number of people feel the benefits.

Indeed, the European Commission's support for this type of programme has persuaded other members of the Community to adopt the same strategy.

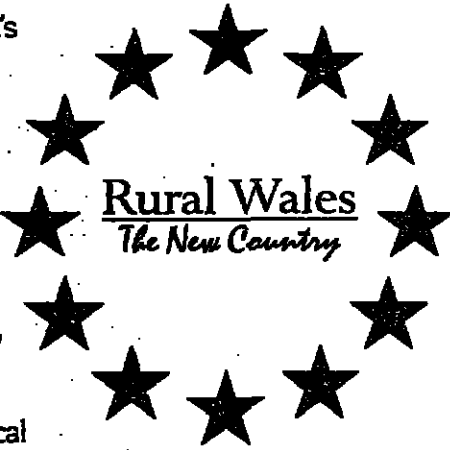
And what are we doing right now?

Averaged-out figures show:

- We complete a new factory creating 15 job opportunities every 14 days;
- We support social or community projects with grants of £1,000 every day;
- We make loans and grants of £30,000 to new and existing local businesses every week;
- We make 100 business advice calls to local companies every month;
- And every year, we help to prepare 30,000 young people for the future by involving them in our education/industry programmes.

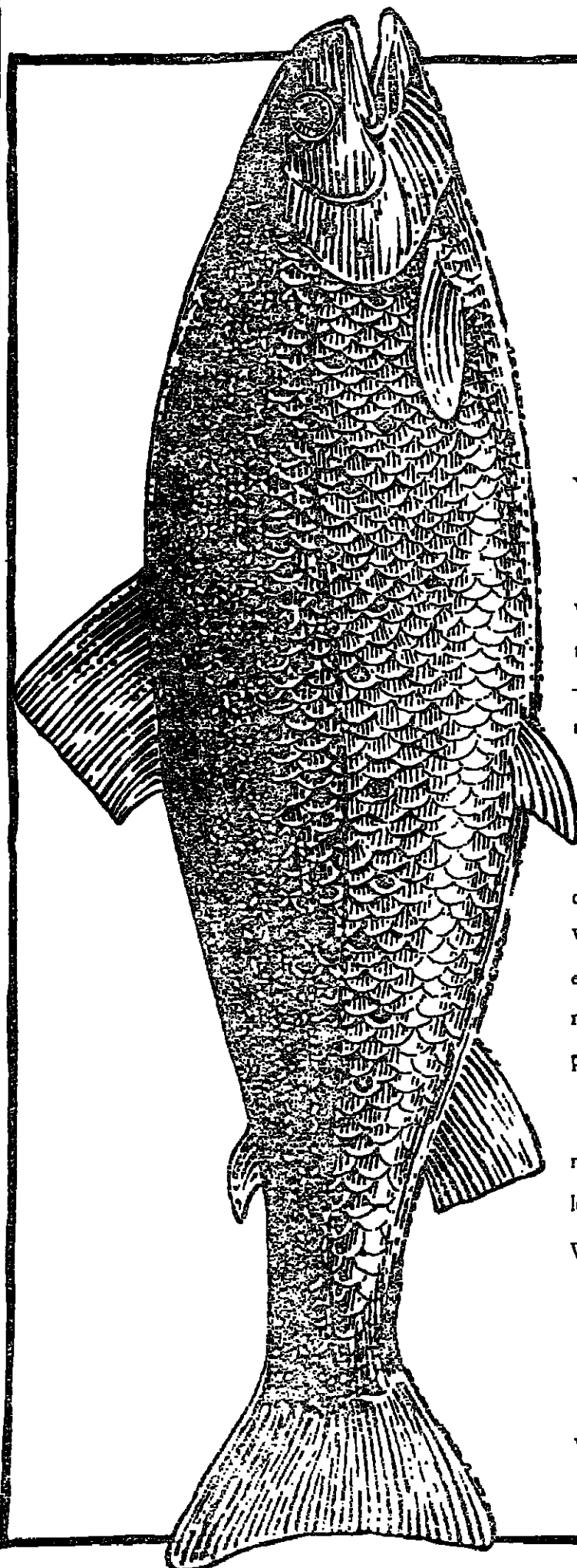
But that's not all - tourism and agriculture also get the benefit of our resources, acknowledging their past and future importance in the region.

Better transportation for staff and goods, cultural and recreational improvements and new economic stimuli are spreading through mid Wales on a daily basis - and, it appears, through many parts of Europe as well.



**BWRDD DATBLYGU
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FOR RURAL WALES**

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**IT'S NOT JUST
THE FISH
THAT GROW
BIGGER IN
WELSH WATER.**

Over the next 10 years Welsh Water will be spending £18 billion - that's half a million pounds every day - on improvements to its infrastructure. This will mean still cleaner rivers, some of the finest beaches in Europe and, overall, improved quality of life.

As one of the largest indigenous companies in the principality, Welsh Water is playing a major role in the expanding economy of Wales, while maintaining a strong commitment to protecting the environment.

The prospects for the environment and for Welsh Water have never looked healthier.

WELSH WATER WORKS



WELSH WATER PLC

DESIGN

Museum piece on the catwalk

To anyone who looks around and sees the entire country aglow in neon cycling shorts, it should be obvious that the Dress of the Year award at the Bath Museum of Costume is not meant to reflect what the woman in the street is wearing. This year the honour goes to Romeo Gigli, of Italy, not, as one might expect, for one of his more extravagantly ornate creations, but for a long, midnight blue shot velvet jacket with a wide collar, a long, buttoned cummerbund and a blouse made out of three layers of rainbow net with the Gigli trademark shawl collar.

The Dress of the Year, says Penelope Byrde, keeper of costume at the museum, is intended to represent new and influential ideas in contemporary fashion; ideas which filter down to high street level.

Until this year, when Joan Burstein of Browns, the chic boutique chain, nominated Signor Gigli, leading fashion journalists made the choice and, on the whole, have had them vindicated by time. Mary Quant was the first to be honoured, in 1963, and it was ten years before foreign designers were selected: Christian Dior and Yves Saint Laurent in 1973, Missoni in 1974 and Kenzo in 1976 and 1977.

Reflecting the resurgence of British fashion in the Eighties, the collection records the fertile years of Maxfield Parrish (1982), Katharine Hamnett (1984), Bruce Oldfield (1985) and John Galiano (1987), though the names of some – Vivienne Westwood, for example – are conspicuous by their absence.

Mrs. Burstein has been a champion of Signor Gigli in this country, and presumably picked him for the award for the same reason she devotes an entire floor

**Dinah Hall reports
on the selection of
Romeo Gigli, the
man who lets women
wear trousers, as the
designer of Bath's
Dress of the Year**

to his clothes. "It's an absolutely fair choice," says Sally Brampton, associate editor of the forthcoming *Mirabella* magazine and a veteran observer of the fashion scene, herself a judge in 1983. "The effect he has had on fashion is undeniable."

This is true. The banishing of the shoulder pad, the softening of tailoring and the high-buttoned jacket are all credited to him. "He's a man of enormous talent, with the eye of an artist," Ms Brampton says, "and is one of the greatest colourists around."

This makes him popular with the aesthetes, too: the decorating set admire his elevation of fashion to a serious but sensual art. "His colours are straight out of a Florentine painting," says Ilse Crawford, editor of *Elle Decoration*.

The personality cult built around Signor Gigli by the fashion press has been enhanced by his avowed dislike for personal publicity. The press cuttings all seem to dwell, with a Chatterleyesque frisson of excitement, over the fact that he works above what is variously described as a car repair shop, spare parts garage or Renault showroom in Milan.

But then, this is the appeal of Signor Gigli — the juxtaposition of mannish tailoring with richly

sensual fabrics and decoration. He rarely features skirts in his collection, according to Browns, because he thinks women look more elegant in trousers (the only skirt it stocks looks like a trouser leg). Yet this is the man, according to Mrs Burstein, whose "appreciation of women and their femininity has been outstanding".

Some would question this vision of femininity. While his clothes are wonderful, says Maggie Alderson, editor of *Elle*, "his fashion shows are a nightmare — those thin, pale, drippy women come out looking unhappy and walk along slowly without moving their arms. It's as if he sees women as fragile bits of Venetian glass."

Oh, but he loves women, fluster some of the more ingenuous American journalists, sustaining the hope that the 40-year-old bachelor might even be a good catch, as well as a cultured, well travelled, architecture-trained hunk who gives sausages (all right, charcuterie) instead of samples for Christmas.

In fact, if Signor Gigli does love women, they are of the tall, thin, fragile variety, with arms of simian proportions. Women like Carla Sozzani, his "muse" and "companion" (a literal description, those in the know believe, rather than a tabloid euphemism). Apparently it is her arms against which his shirt sleeves are measured, so that — even when they are not intentionally floor-length for the purpose of rouching up the forearm — they are longer than average. But then, you need long arms to reach the bottomless purse.

● *The Museum of Costume is closed until next year, but the Dress of the Year will be on show from Thursday to Saturday, from 10am to 5pm, at the Victoria Art Gallery, Bridge Street, Bath.*



Giuli style: left, the Dress of the Year and, right, one of the designer's more typical creations, featuring mannish tailoring and rich fabrics.

Grounds for appeal

In some of its 200 versions, Riccardo Dalisi's coffee-maker is more a work of art

Anyone looking for an icon from the Eighties need look no further than the humble coffee-pot, whose form and function gripped a generation of designers.

Alessi, the Italian homeware company, commissioned a series of tea and coffee services from a group of international architects — Michael Graves, Charles Jencks, Aldo Rossi, Oscar Tusquets, Robert Venturi, Hans Hollein, Richard Meier, Alessandro Mendini, Paolo Portoghesi, Stanley Tigerman and Kazumasa Yamashita — and the results have become collectably cult.

None of these, however, became as obsessed with creating the definitive coffee-maker as architect Riccardo Dalisi, who worked for the company for eight years. For him, the traditional tin Neapolitan coffee-maker transcends its specific function. He felt it necessary to review the ritual of coffee drinking and adapted his design to reflect contemporary living.

In the traditional Neapolitan coffee-maker, the water is poured into a cylinder and the coffee placed in an inner cylinder, with a filter. Then the other cylindrical part, with the spout, is added and turned upside down, when the water boils, to allow it to filter through the coffee. A simple process, but a slow one.

Signor Dalisi's redefined coffee-maker began with a survey on the way in which coffee is drunk and coffee-makers used in different parts of Italy. Then came the prototypes, 200 of them, from the frivolous to the conservative; all different, all functional and all made of tin. A procession of little tin men, robotic-looking saints, fabulous animals and improbable whimsies contrasted with comparatively restrained miniature Neapolitan oil cans.

To turn his sketches into three-dimensional reality, Signor Dalisi tracked down one of the few craftsmen still working in tin. Yet he apparently never met Don Vincenzo, the craftsman who made up his designs. The old Neapolitan refused to speak to strangers, so Signor Dalisi left his drawings with a young nephew who acted as intermediary between the two men.

Alberto Alessi Anghini, of the Alessi company, says: "I would receive the prototypes in the oddest fashion, wrapped in drawing paper bearing still more sketches of coffee-makers, or in anonymous cardboard boxes."

"I remember the worried response of a leading advertising man to whom I showed the first prototypes. 'This is practically terrorism,' he said. 'In the early years I tried to keep the prototypes under

Tin god: Dalí's coffee art

Then, in 1981, Signor Dalis was given the Compasso d'Oro award for his coffee-maker research and the definitive version, in stainless steel.

with a walnut handle, was eventually mass-produced by Alessi.

The coffee-maker, however, received a mixed reception when it was introduced to Britain three years ago. Some liked the traditional flavour of its design while others found the classic continental way of making coffee too much trouble.

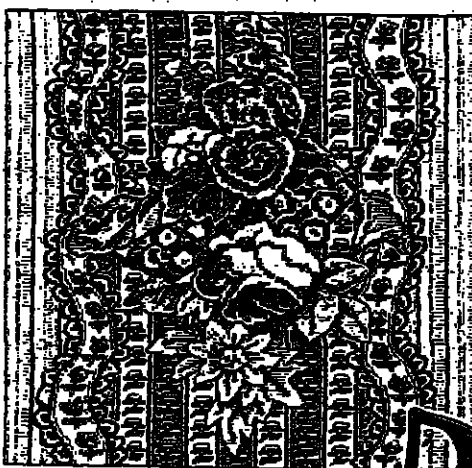
This week, 12 of Signor Dalisi's prototypes go on show as part of an exhibition of historical and contemporary coffee-pots in Harrods' celebration of Italy. A number of sterling silver coffee-pots designed for Alessi by the architects commissioned in the Eighties, can be ordered at prices ranging from £8,000 to £15,000.

If this seems too much to pay for a good cup of coffee, Signor Dalisi's definitive Neapolitan coffee-maker is also on sale, at £115.

NICOLE SWENGLEY
● *The exhibition A Grand Tour of Italy is at Harrods, Knightsbridge, SW1, from Saturday to October 13.*

ROSE & RIBBON CHAIRSEAT BY

KAFFE FASSETT



In this splendid new tapestry Kaffe Fassett combines three of his favourite themes: the stripes of eastern textiles, flowers, and delicate, waving bands of ribbon to create a classical character with his unique sense of colour. The colours - muted pinks and peaches, earthy, cornflower pale and fresh purples, and soft flower blues, white, primrose yellow, pale and deeper rose pinks, magenta, emerald, rusty brown, pine, iodine and sage greens, soft aquamarine and mint. The rich mix of colours is used in Kaffe Fassett designs quite simply and he uses the same colours in his furniture. The pattern made by the stripes would go equally well with modern or traditional furnishings.

Measuring 21in x 21in the design is printed in the full 17 colours on 7 holes to the inch canvas, which makes it quick to finish. It can be worked in either half-cross or tent stitch and enough wool from the Patema Yarn range is included to complete the tapestry in either. The kit comes complete with canvas, wool, needle and instruction leaflet. All for £37.50 including postage and packing. When ordering use **FREEPOST** - no stamp needed.

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ARTS

CINEMA

Whatever happened to women's lib?

Geoff Brown argues that Hollywood's present vogue for remakes is inexplicably giving new life to old sexual stereotypes

As Bette Midler declared, upon reading the script of her latest film, *Stella*: "You can't get through it without sobbing your eyes out." Rubbing her eyes, but more in disbelief than sorrow, might be a general reaction when the film opens in London on Friday. As the world strides headlong toward the 21st century, film audiences are to be faced with a modern heroine so consumed by the flames of self-sacrifice that she denies herself her beloved daughter, pushing the girl into the arms of a fairy-tale life completely beyond her own vulgar reach.

Whatever happened to the hard-fought achievements of equal rights activists? Where is the liberated, independent woman? She has vanished, sucked into the swamp of *Stella Dallas* — a 1922 novel by Mrs Olive Higgins Prouty, heavily clogged with period attitudes about class, money, and a woman's goals.

For a time the property led a charmed life, on Broadway, on radio, and in the movies: in 1925 and 1937, Samuel Goldwyn enjoyed two of his biggest hits with this story of rampaging mother-love. By the late Thirties Mrs Prouty's storylines already appeared dusty, though Barbara Stanwyck's performance as the low-life mother sacrificing her child on high society's altar temporarily dynamited the plot back to life; for her pains Stanwyck even won an Oscar nomination. Over 50 years later, however, *Stella* has become a grotesque archaeological specimen. Who needs a third cinema remake?

Who, indeed, needs most of the remakes currently stalking the cinema? A plague is abroad. This year alone, the 1943 fantasy *A Guy Named Joe* emerged under the guise of Steven Spielberg's *Always*. The director Neil Jordan and writer David Mamet have resurrected the 1955 convict-on-the-run comedy *We're No Angels*, while Michael Cimino is about to



Image of the self-sacrificing mother: Bette Midler (left) in *Stella Dallas*, one of the many remakes on release.

unleash a new edition of a far grimmer tale about escaped prisoners, *The Desperate Hours*. These remakes merely the American properties, 12 French films are in the pipeline, despite the varied fortunes of previous transmutations, where Gallic soufflés emerged as lumpy American stew. Why all this beaver among the past? In the lengthening shadows of cinema history, are filmgoers beginning to witness the establishment of a repertoire of classics that deserve re-interpretation, in the way that plays and operas regularly receive new stagings? This cannot be. A theatrical work is only properly resuscitated by a fresh production, whereas the film that gets remade often still exists, to be enjoyed in revival houses or on television. A film is more of an organic whole than a play, less susceptible to the processes of re-creation.



Barbara Stanwyck (right) took the same role in the 1930s production

Unless a maverick director roams unfettered, the author's text serves as a stage production's lynch-pin; a film script merely provides the springboard. Most of the recent remake crop, moreover, cannot be categorised as hard-core classics. *We're No Angels* wasted Humphrey Bogart, Peter Ustinov and company in lame hi-jinks, while the whimsical wartime fantasy of *A Guy Named Joe* curdled some people's blood even at the time. Neither new version found box-office success.

The reasons behind the remake plague must be sought elsewhere: in economics, laziness, force of habit, or wayward spurts of inspiration. Past hit properties, sitting prettily in a studio's files, can look tempting to film-makers anxious to mount a production without the risks of an original script by an untied writer. Package deals can be lucratively arranged: at least four of the French films due for translation were rounded up by a single producer, Frederick Goltman, who then placed them with various Hollywood stars and studios.

In the case of *Stella Dallas*, one can at least see the project's attraction for Bette Midler. Here was another histrionic showcase to rival her last film, *Beaches* — itself a modern-day version of an old Hollywood weeper. As the new look *Stella*, a self-sacrificing bar-tender and single parent, she could mix a heady cocktail of wisecracks and tears, yanking the audience to the effulgent melodrama of the final scene, where, impeccably bedraggled, she peers through the windows at her daughter's socialite wedding. But for the melodrama to work, audiences must feel sympathy for *Stella*'s plight. An unhelpful script and the ravages of time conspire to make this impossible.

Hollywood remakes, of course, are nothing new. Warner in the Thirties was famous for repackaging its main pictures as sprightly supporting features. In the Fifties Universal dressed up its backlog of weepies in a riot of succulent colours. More recently, television movie producers have cranked out pale imitations of famous titles for audiences old enough to remember the originals: *Johnny Belinda*, *The Corn Is Green*, *The Diary of Anne Frank*. There is even *High Noon Part II*.

But younger cinema-goers, by and large, have no cushion of Hollywood nostalgia to lean on: they come to the remakes armed only with their spiky modern sensibilities. Had *Stella* been a television movie — the director, John Erman, is a veteran of the genre — it could have slid quietly and cosily into the schedules. Thrust on to the big screen, the film glares down like a basilisk.

Besides their tendency to built-in obsolescence, remakes carry a further danger: they make the single, unique film seem more than ever an endangered species. A visit to the cinema or video shop is beginning to resemble a visit to a supermarket, where the shelves groan with minute variations of the same basic product, and ubiquitous brand-names rule the roost. Whole aisles contain nothing but sequels.

As the product shrinks, the format multiplies. Soon, in this cinema supermarket, the punter will be able to buy *Stella Dallas* in an assortment of sizes, strengths and remakes. But nowhere will be the film noisepail — the precious work of art that cannot be repackaged to suit another decade's whims.

● *Stella* (15) opens in London at the Odeon Haymarket (071-839 7697) on Friday.

ROCK

Hammer delivers several sharp hits

Steve Turner talks to M C Hammer, whose rap album has topped the US charts for 13 weeks

When asked "Are you trying to be the Michael Jackson of rap?", M C Hammer, sweating it out after a show at the Baltimore Arena and half watching a documentary about himself on a large screen, smiles a none-too-modest smile. "Sort of," he answers. "Actually, they don't say 'of rap' now. It's just M C Hammer, who plays M C Hammer music."

Most rap, like most punk, is too angry and melodically deficient to conquer the mass market. So M C Hammer took the innovations of rap — the rat-a-tat-tat half-spoken vocals, the scratching and sampling — and presented them in the old-fashioned style of a soul revue with plenty of sequins, dancing girls, audience participation and an uplifting message.

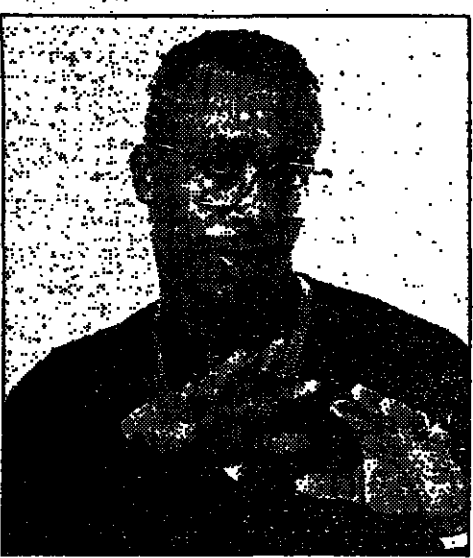
The move has been commercially successful. His second album, *Hammer Don't Hurt 'Em*, has been one of America's best selling, and his summer album's single, "U Can't Touch This", almost made it to number one in Britain. Last year *Billboard* magazine voted him the top rap artist, and he is featured in the soundtrack of the film *Teenage Mutant Ninja Turtles* (released in Britain in November).

Not all rappers are delighted by this success. His show, which involves ten dancers, ten singers and ten musicians in 75 minutes of non-stop action, owes more to Las Vegas than it does to the ghettoes, and his messages of prayer contrast with the confrontational black politics of such acts as Ice Cube, NWA (Niggers With Attitude) and Public Enemy.

"I compare the success of M C Hammer with the success of John Travolta in *Saturday Night Fever*," commented Doctor Dre of NWA at the recent New Music Seminar in New York. "Everyone knows that after *that* film came out, disco music died."

This acid comment has already been passed on to Hammer. "It's just the effect of me being so popular and being loved by so many people," he explains modestly. "The rap artists who wanted this kind of fame and success can't comprehend it. It dumbfounds them that M C Hammer, who is not from where rap originated and who is not sticking to the limited form they present the art in, is doing ten times better."

Hammer — real name Kirk Burrell — is from Oakland, California, and his musical aspira-



Singer M C Hammer: "In terms of showmanship, rap was prehistoric."

tions pre-date rap. He was initially impressed by soul-funk acts such as Parliament, Funkadelic and Earth Wind and Fire, which came to prominence in the late 1970s.

"Then rap came along and it was a great new form of music," he says. "But in terms of showmanship, rap was prehistoric. I was used to seeing people like the Temptations who put on a nice big show, and that is the way I present my music."

On stage Hammer is either acting as a macho man or the moral example for young reasonably-minded blacks. He sternly warns against the evil of drugs, and advises that "if you don't stand for something, you'll fall for anything."

When he started rapping it was exclusively on religious themes and he still stresses the importance of the church in his life. But there is a tension between this evocation and his stage show which promotes an unbridled *Folies Bergère* view of sexuality.

This kind of tension was exploited before him by black singers such as Marvin Gaye and

Prince, who made it into the substance of their art. "It's a very humanistic, earthly side of M C Hammer," he says. "That's one of the things that my public is really able to relate to. I don't try to be angelic. I don't say that I'm perfect. Doesn't he, as a Christian, have a problem justifying this erotic showmanship? 'Er... I would say that extremists would have a problem with it,' he says. "I would have a problem with being over indulgent, but I don't have a problem with the sexy presentation, because the inner man is more important than the outer man. If you are walking along that 'narrow way', that shouldn't shake you."

One of his songs, "Let's Go Deeper", plays the sexual connotation of the title off against its spiritual connotation, the funk against the gospel. "It's a fight between the man who wants to go one place, and the other side of him which is always saying 'forget all that and go get some women'," he admits. "In 'Let's Go Deeper' the two of them finally come head to head."

Rap music is as frequently criticised for its lack of variation as it is praised for its vitality. It could do with stretching and blending, the way that The Rolling Stones stretched urban blues and made it the music of a generation.

"U Can't Touch This" suggested that M C Hammer might be the man to make the transition but, judging from his stage-show, he lacks the musical creative genius to do it. The furious dancing, the sparking Aladdin pants and the fireworks seem to be devices to distract attention from the stender nature of the sound.

Could he be rap's Pat Boone rather than its Mick Jagger? Could he be adding sugar to rap in the way that Boone made Fats Domino palatable for white teenagers and white-owned radio stations? "There's nothing sweet about 'Put Me in a Mix' or 'Turn This Mother Out' or 'Let's Get Started'," argues Hammer. "They're very hard, energetic songs. I'm not sweetening the music. I'm just doing it my way. 'You see, rap is from the heart. It's presented by each person according to the way they feel the music. This is the way I feel it. It's not watered down — it's Hammer style.'"

● "Have you seen Her", M C Hammer's latest single, will be released this month.

THEATRE: CHICHESTER

Scenes from an island

German actress and director Rita Russek on Ingmar Bergman and his play, *Scenes from a Marriage*

I worked for Ingmar Bergman over a period of ten years when he was a director of the Residenztheater in Munich. I came out of that period feeling very different. The rest of the company did, too. The difference is that once an actor has worked with Bergman, he or she will not put up with the humiliations imposed by lesser directors ever again, because the Swedish director gives actors self-confidence and self-awareness. When actors do not have to struggle with anger, humiliation and fear of authority, then they are in the position to delve deep into their work and their experiences. When they are embraced by that Bergmanesque confidence, friendship, love and interest, they feel like saying, "Now, where's my throne?" That is the feeling you get from working with Bergman.

Ingmar Bergman came to Munich in 1976, during a period when he was in voluntary exile from Sweden, fleeing from a tax scandal from which he was later cleared. He saw me in a play by Arthur Schnitzler, *Liehelei*, and he asked me to play Emire in *Taruffe*. By the time he left Munich in 1986, I had played five parts for him. At that point, we decided to mount a new production of his play, *Scenes from a Marriage*, which had first been seen in Munich in 1981. But since Bergman wanted to return to Sweden we decided to rehearse the play there. I went to Faro, the remote island where he lives, to discuss a new adaptation which would present only the two central characters. It is this version that is opening at Chichester with Alan Howard and Penny Downie playing Johan and Marianne.

When I arrived on the island Bergman was standing outside the front of his modest house, waiting. That is typical of him. In England waiting means looking at your watch and wondering when someone is going to turn up. But Bergman is always waiting, in the sense of expecting. If rehearsals start at ten o'clock he will always be there a quarter of an hour earlier. The implication is that he is waiting for you, and that nothing could be more important. We started rehearsing on the island the following year, living in a barn that he had renovated.

Final rehearsals were held in Lichtenstein, where the play opened. Bergman rarely leaves Faro so we were amazed when he came to see the production. Over the next four years, I played Marianne in *Scenes from a Marriage* over 100 times. Then I started to receive letters from Tel Aviv, Moscow, Amsterdam and Australia asking about the play. I rang Bergman and said: "Ingmar, what is this? I'm not your private secretary! Why am I getting these letters?" He replied: "If you can't play it, because it's in another

language, you must direct it." Then I got a call from Michael Rudman at Chichester asking me to direct it in English. So here I am.

This is the first time I have directed the play. Alan Howard and Penny Downie are two very good actors, but directing two people all the time is very exhausting. It is easier to say "I want 50 soldiers coming in from the left, I want music now, and here comes the curtain."

Although Penny is a completely different type to me, born in another culture, quite often she has had nearly exactly the same reaction to the play as I had. The same is true with Alan. So there is obviously some central truth in the characters that Bergman created, something that everybody understands. I hope so.

● *Scenes from a Marriage* opens at the Minerva Studio Theatre, Chichester, tonight. (0243 81131).

BRIEFING

Reunion of original guys

ONE of the National Theatre's most acclaimed productions of the past decade, Richard Eyre's 1982 staging of Loesser's musical *Gypsy* and *Dolls*, is making a comeback for one performance only at the Olivier Theatre on November 11. The evening, which will benefit various AIDS charities, pays tribute to the production's original leading man, Ian Charleson, who died of AIDS last January. Paul Jones is taking the part of Sky Masterson, which Charleson originally played, while the remainder of the original quartet — Bob Hoskins, Julia McKenzie and Julie Covington — are expected to reprise their roles. So, too, is David Healy, whose show-stopping rendition of "Sit Down, You're Rockin' the Boat" made this American actor's reputation in Britain.

The one-night revival will also offer a fascinating guide to the career progress of some of the show's alumni. For instance, the current co-star of *Into the Woods*, Imelda Staunton, will take the subordinate role she had eight years ago, as one of Miss Adelaide's Hot Box girls. Her real-life husband, Jim Carter, will be on hand to play Big Jule.

Amadeus in bulk

THE music industry is gearing up for some stupendous feats in anticipation of the 200th anniversary of Mozart's death (December 5, 1791). Few enterprises, however, will rival the Complete Mozart Edition being released by the record company Philips. It comprises every minute of his 675 works: some 200 hours of music.

Launched yesterday, the Edition consists of 180 discs arranged in 45 volumes. To buy the whole lot will cost the avid Mozartian about £1,400. The 45 volumes will be released over 14 months starting this week. Although the recordings come mainly from the existing Philips catalogue, the record company is promising a new recording of Mozart's unfinished one-act comic opera *L'oca del Cairo*.

Tenors' triumph

YESTERDAY José Carreras, Placido Domingo and Luciano Pavarotti pushed Prince and Elton John off the top of the pop charts. The recording of the three tenors' World Cup concert, which went straight to No 2 on its release last week, cruised to the top of this week's Gallup/Music Week charts, and is likely to reach platinum (300,000 sales) within a few weeks. It has now sold 1.6 million discs worldwide.

Last chance

THE dry summer may be cursed by gardeners, but it has given the Open Air Theatre in Regent's Park one of its most successful seasons. Indeed, it now appears that this newspaper's June headline over a review of *Julius Caesar* — "Lend me your earbuds!" — was unnecessarily gloomy. The 1990 season comes to an end on Saturday, with the last performance of *The Fantasticks* this evening (before it embarks on a six-week countrywide tour). *Julius Caesar* finishing on Thursday, and *Much Ado About Nothing* ending on Saturday (071-486 2431).

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RADIO

Corrupt tale of child love

SANDWICHED between Britten and Shostakovich, *First Love* (Radio 3, Wednesday) offered a twenty-minute excursion from the Royal Albert Hall to the "palpitating place" of Biarritz. Proms breaks are rarely so generous in their itinerary. Sketching a fervent romance between chaperoned ten-year-olds one Edwardian summer, Nabokov's short story is the *locus classicus* of all downy forearms and hot girlish ringlets; it is the autobiographical "confession" that is missing from the pre-war *The Enchanter* but which tees up — in an even more rapturous fashion — *Lolita*.

If concert fans are permitted to attend with the score in their laps, Nabokovians must be allowed to monitor seminal texts when they are broadcast. The peerless evocation of the Nord Express with which the story opens contains a glittering boy's-eye view of the luxurious motion, from the exact fenestration of the carriages to the "triumphant swoop of pathetic elation" of the passing telegraph wires. This consumes more pages of the published text than does the "affair" with Colette, and is essential in that it furnishes a

template for the latter: the shock of pre-pubescent love impinges on a consciousness steeped in the childish observation of the world.

I mention these trifles only because they were missing from the script that Hugh Dickson had been given to read in his rather quivering manner — indeed, entire paragraphs were abandoned on the studio floor. One would not monkey with a Mozart quintet, at least not without informing the listener of the abridgement, and one tinkers with Vlad the Impaler at one's peril. But the final sentence, as broadcast, was persuasion enough that my 1960 Penguin is crucially corrupt. Meeting Colette for the last time in a Paris park, the narrator's eye latches on to "some detail in her attire... that reminded me then of the rainbow spiral in a glass marble. I still seem to be holding that wisp of indecency, now knowing exactly where to fit it..." except that Dickson gave us "not knowing where to fit it," which makes equal, if diametrically contradictory, sense.

Sense is very much in short supply on the current cult listening station, Radio Baghdad, which "an-

be accessed from 9pm onwards a little shy of 40,000 MHz on the short wave. One has to negotiate a veritable Babel to find it, and the signal is subject to operative swoops worthy of the Radiophonic Workshop, but it is certainly worth the effort. The announcer's English is mainly competent, although he chops up his sentences into bite-sized chunks. Informing the world of the huge anti-war protests that have (apparently) filled the streets of London and New York, he claimed that "the American-TV-net-works ignore such demonstrations".

In this Dialectspeak, the United States comes across as little short of hell. "Millions of Americans are home less and starv-ing-to-death... sleep-ing-in-the-streets-and-eat-ing-from-the-trash." The audience must assume that the announcer's microphone is free-standing, leaving one of his hands available to dangle a carrot and the other to wield a thumping great stick. The next time I have lunch with the home secretary I shall raise the desirability of having these broadcasts jammed.

MARTIN CROPPER

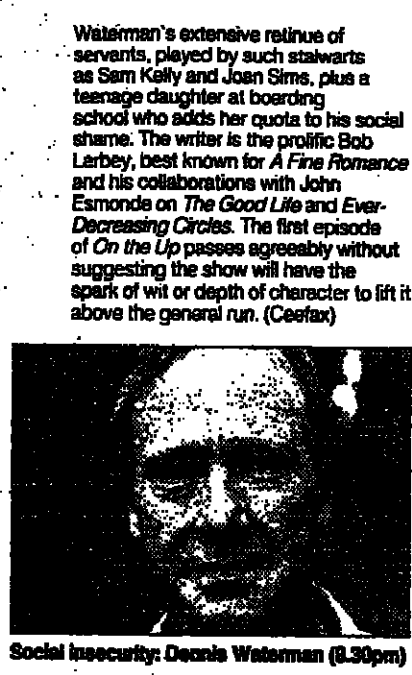
TELEVISION & RADIO

COMPILED BY GILLIAN MAXEY AND SUSAN THOMSON
TELEVISION CHOICE PETER WAYMARK/RADIO CHOICE KENNETH GOSLING

ABC 1

- 6.00 Coesfax
6.30 Breakfast News with Nicholas
Witchell and Jill Dando 8.55 Regional
News and weather
9.00 News and weather followed by The
Odd Couple, a series of American comedy
series from the early seventies
starring Jack Klugman and Tony Randall
as divorced flatmates
9.30 Best of British: All at Sea. Aquatic
scenes from 50 years of Rank films
9.55 The Travel Show Traveller. John
Thurwell's personal view of the Great
island of Kos (r)
10.00 News and weather followed by The
Pink Panther Show
10.25 Playdays (r) 10.55 Five to Eleven (r)
11.00 News and weather followed by
Hudson and Halls. Actress Rita Te
Wata helps the camp couples prepare
Chinese-style dishes (r)
11.30 Wildlife Safari to the Argentine. To
the Faller Igazazu. The expedition
discovers how monkeys and
colourful toucans in the steamy, sub-
tropical jungles (r)
11.55 The Historyman. Bryan McNamery
visits Landguard Fort, Felixstowe's most
important historical monument
12.00 News and weather followed by The
Garden Party. Entrepreneur Jennifer
D'Alto laments her Robert Kennedy
Sik while Molly Weir harvests fruit
12.55 Regional News and weather
1.00 News with Philip Hayton. Weather
1.30 News (r)
1.50 Farrell in Pursuit of... Utopia.
Nigel Farrell meets people who think it
is possible to find Utopia in this world
(r) (Coefax)
2.20 Film: Witness for the Prosecution
(1957, b/w). Billy Wilder's clever and
witty adaptation of the Agatha
Christie courtroom drama about Leonard
Vole (Tyronne Power), a man accused
of murder, whose enigmatic wife
(Marlene Dietrich) takes the stand
against him. Charles Laughton turns in
a memorable performance as Vole's
testy defence lawyer, nursed by his off-
screen wife Elsa Lanchester

- 4.10 The All New Popeye Show (r) 4.35
The Really Wild Show. In the last
programme in the series we meet
the world's most dangerous animals (r)
5.00 Newsround
5.10 Steel Riders: Deadlock. Seventh in
an eight-part thriller. (Coefax)
5.35 Neighbours. (Coefax). Northern
Ireland: Sportsworld; 5.40 Inside Ulster
6.00 News with Peter Sissons and Anna
Ford. Weather
6.30 Regional News-Magazines. Wales:
Wales Today; Northern Ireland:
Neighbourhood
7.00 Trivial Pursuit
CHOICE: With Cluedo having just
finished its run on ITV, another popular
board game gets the television
treatment. Rory McGrath, a mildly
alternative comedian from Channel
4, asks the questions and cracks the
jokes as four fortunate members of the
public try to fit their coloured wedges. In
an attempt to make the proceedings
televsual, the dice throwing is
represented graphically and there
are significant departures from the game
as played at home. Both initiatives
are defensible, but not the tendency of
basting the "board" on and off the
screen so quickly that it is difficult to
follow the state of the game. I doubt
whether anyone who has not played
Trivial Pursuit, and there must still be
such people, will have much idea of
what is going on. Without an
understanding of the rules, it becomes
just another general knowledge
quiz. (Coefax)
7.30 EastEnders. (Coefax)
8.00 May to December. Inoffensive
comedy series starring Alan Rodgers
and Eve Matheson. (Coefax)
8.30 On the Line
CHOICE: Making his first venture
into situation comedy, Dennis Waterman
is cast as his usual put-upon
Cookney, here at the receiving end of a
volatile wife who keeps having rows
and walking out on him. Behind his
running joke is the social insecurity
of a rough working-class boy who has
made a load of money but resents his
lack of acceptance in posh society.
The main comic support comes from



Social Insecurity: Dennis Waterman (8.30pm)

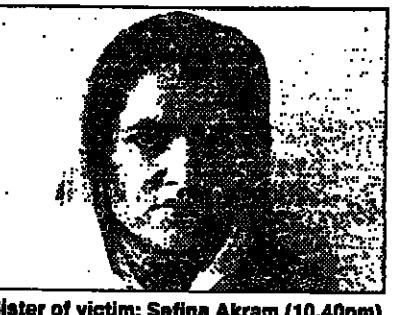
- 9.00 News with Martin Lewis followed by
Regional News and Weather
9.30 Film: All of Me (1984). Phil Alden
Robinson's comedy fantasy has Steve
Martin as an idealistic lawyer whose
body is accidentally invaded by the soul
of a woman. The resulting confusion is a
tour de force by Steve Martin who
twines and convulses as he tries to rid
himself of the unwanted extra. Also
starring Victoria Tennant. Directed by
Carl Reiner. (Coefax). Northern
Ireland: Agenda; 10.20-10.50 Catch of
the Day
11.00 Film 90 with Barry Norman.
Memphis Belle and Stella are discussed
in a new series of the cinema
programme that, refreshingly, does not
have an axe to grind
11.30 Spenser for Hire: Death by Design.
American detective series starring
Robert Ulrich
12.15am Weather

ITV LONDON

- 6.00 TV-am
9.25 Jeopardy! Chris Donal has the
answers, but will the contestants have
the questions? 9.55 Thames News
and weather
10.00 The Time... The Place... Mike
Scott tours the country, giving viewers
the opportunity to air their opinions
on a topical issue
10.40 This Morning. Richard Madeley and
Judy Finnigan present the magazine
programme. A new regular feature
for Tuesdays is Not Born Yesterday, a
look at how different countries treat
their elderly residents, starting with New
Zealand. Anne Aspinwall offers
advice on money matters and Maggie
Phillips investigates your customers
queries in Check Out. Including 10.55
News headlines and 11.55 Thames
News and weather
12.05 Rod, Jane and Freddy: Pets. New
series of educational film for children
12.25 Home and Away 12.55 Thames
News and weather
1.00 News at One with John Suchet.
Weather
1.20 Something To Treasure. Geoffrey
Bord and Su Evans are back to
investigate the offbeat side of the
world of antiques. They discover why
the original illustrations for the book
Black Beauty caused a stir at auction
1.50 A Country Practice
2.20 Take the High Road
2.50 Tell the Truth. One of three
members of the public has a genuine
claim to fame. Dave Lee Travis,
Gabrielle Drake, Roy Castle and Lynda
Bellingham try to discover who the
one. Hosted by Fred Dineen 3.15
News headlines 3.20 Thames
News headlines
3.25 Families. Anglo-Australian soap
3.55 Children's ITV: Turn On to T-Bag(r)
2.00 Scooby Doo (r) 4.40 Woolf
(Oracle)

- 5.10 Blockbusters. Bob Holmes hosts
the teenagers' general knowledge game
5.40 News with Sue Carpenter. Weather
5.55 Thames Help with Jackie Sprackley
6.00 Home and Away (r) 6.30 Thames
News and weather
7.00 Emmerdale (Oracle)
7.30 Thames Reports: The Poll Tax
Crunch. According to a survey, more
than one million Londoners have not
paid their poll tax. In Southwark, more
than half the people liable have not
paid. The programme reports on how
the council is taking action against
non-payers
8.00 The Bill: Where There's a Will. More
from the top notch cop show. DI
Burnside (Christopher Ellison) is
suspicious when stolen goods are
returned to their former owner, and
Sgt Crier (Eric Richard) learns that he is
the beneficiary in the will of a well-
known prostitute. (Oracle)
8.30 Everybody's Equal. Chris Tarrant
gives 200 contestants an equal chance
of winning a cash prize at the press
of a button
9.00 Taggart: Evil Eye. The first of a new
three-part story starring Mark McManus
as the dour and cynical Scottish
policeman who is linked with the
fatal stabbing of a policeman in London
during a robbery. Taggart and
Jardine (James Macpherson) find their
investigations complicated by the
presence of a team from the London
Met. Jill Gascoigne of The Gentle
Touch in support (Oracle)
10.00 News at Ten with Alastair Burnet
and Trevor McDonald. Weather 10.30
Thames News and weather
10.40 First Tuesday: Murder in Glodwick.
CHOICE: Yorkshire Television's
monthly documentary slot presents an
impressively researched
reconstruction of the murder of a 14-
year-old Pakistani boy in Oldham in
July last year. The boy was shot in the
head with an argon in an apparently

motivated attack which, to the anger of
the Asian community, the police
declined to brand as racial. The police
also declined to appear on the
programme, although their swift
suppression of the killer is much to
their credit. Mark Galloway's film not
only presents a gripping recap of
events, fleshed out by extensive
interviews with those involved. It also
widens the enquiry to consider the
background of race relations in
Oldham and visits the boy's family home
in Pakistan. The most revealing
interview would have been the one that
for obvious reasons Galloway was
unable to get, with the young man who
fired the bullet and allegedly said of
his victim, "He was only a Paki"



Sister of victim: Sefina Akram (10.40pm)

- 11.40 Prisoner: Cell Block H
12.00am The New Avengers. Stylish,
offbeat thriller series starring Joanna
Macnee, Gareth Hunt and Joanna
Lumley (r) 1.30 Video View
2.00 Banks and Copstick at the Festival.
Morwena Banks and Kate Copstick
present highlights from the
Edinburgh Festival
3.00 Donahue. Phil Donahue talks to
victims of multiple abuse
4.00 Entertainment UK
5.00 ITN Morning News with Anne
Leach. Ends 6.00

CHANNEL 4

- 6.00 Noah's Ark: Amphibious Fauna of
the Amazon. The versatile animals of
South America's great river
6.20 Business Daily
6.30 The Channel 4 Daily
9.25 The Art of Landscape. Scenes of
natural beauty set to music
11.00 As It Happens. Victoria Studd and
her camera team journey to record
events at St George's Hospital.
Tooting, south London
12.00 Way of the Lakes. Tony Warburton
concludes his journey through the Lake
District. He examines the problems
of farming on the fellsides, rides on the
Ratty Railway and visits a stately
home in the National Park
12.30 Business Daily. Business and
financial news service
1.00 Sesame Street. Educational series
for younger children (r)
2.00 Film: Up in Central Park (1948,
b/w). Heavily mounted but
dramatically staged musical starring
Deanna Durbin in her penultimate film
role. Albert Sharpe stars as her
father in a story of Irish immigrants who
become involved in political
corruption in New York. Vincent Price is
the unscrupulous politician, and Dick
Haymes the journalist trying to expose
him. Directed by William A. Seiter
3.40 The Oprah Winfrey Show: Luther
Vandross. The inquisitive chat show
host meets the singer who talks
about his life, his loves and his weight
problems

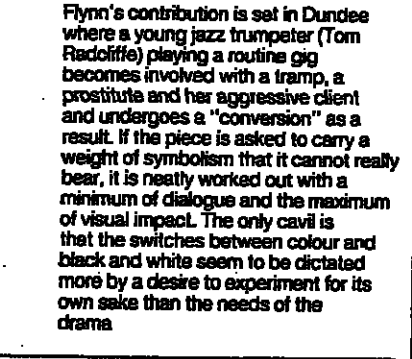
- 4.30 Countdown. Richard Whiteley hosts
another round of the game show testing
contestants' vocabulary and
numerical skills. The guest is Brian
Johnston and the challenger is Ian
McLaughlin
5.00 The Lone Ranger: Desperado at
Large (b/w). Classic western series
featuring the masked man (John
Hart) and his Indian sidekick, Tonto
5.30 Noah's Ark: The Vicunas.
The Spanish ecological series reports on the
vicunas, a small breed of camelid
threatened with extinction until the
creation of the Lauca National Park
in the Chilean highlands (r). (Teletext)
6.00 Sumo. Lyall Watson commentates
on the action from last year's autumn
Grand Sumo tournament in Tokyo's
Kokugikan Arena (r)
6.30 Mork and Mindy. Mork, Mindy and
Meathead Meet Mitt. Science-fiction
comedy series starring Robin
Williams as the alien from Ork
7.00 Channel Four News with Jon Snow
7.50 Comment followed by Weather
8.00 Landscapes: Water and Weight.
Tim Peacock continues his study of
Britain's varied landscapes by
visiting the Dorset coast. It is an area
much influenced by the combined
effects of rain, the rivers it generates,
and the forces of gravity (r)
8.30 Cooking with Moslem. Chef
Anton Moslem creates another
selection of culinary delights,
exploring various fish recipes, from the
flamboyant to the simple
(r). (Teletext)

- 9.00 The Thatcher Audit: Profit and
Loss. The last in a series of three
documentaries examining how the
British economy has fared under the
Conservative Government. In
another thumbs-down report, Will
Hutton, economics editor of The
Guardian, concedes that big changes
have taken place since Mrs Thatcher
first took office but questions whether
Britain will be able to compete with
other European economies in the future.
Teletext
10.00 Film: Murder: By Reason of
Insanity (1985). Candice Bergen and
Jurgen Prochnow star as a Polish
couple who defect to the United States.
Unable to adjust to his new lifestyle,
the husband becomes increasingly
violent and Bergen files for a divorce.
But her troubles do not end. A violent
and moody drama, based on a true
story, with Prochnow suitably terrifying
as the unbalanced immigrant.
Directed by Anthony Page
11.50 Boulez and the Twentieth: Tones.
Pierre Boulez, in rehearsal with the
Ensemble Intercontemporain,
examines the use of tone in
contemporary music
12.45am Royal Eltington. Highlights of
Bob Weller's Royal Eltington Tribute
Concert, recorded at the Festival
Hall. Features "The Moochie", "Take the
A Train" and the world premiere of
"The Queen's Suite", with Adelaide
Hall, Alan Cohen and Tony Coe (r)
1.50 The Arlo Guthrie Show. American
folk concert with Arlo Guthrie, Pete
Seeger and Bonnie Raitt. Ends 2.50

BBC 2

- 7.10 Open University: Everyday Violence.
Ends 7.35
9.00 Requiem for a Railway. Of
Coppermines and Kings. The first of
two programmes tracing the history
of the Great Western Railway up to
nationalisation. Swinton's railway
workshops produced some of the
locomotives and hundreds of other
Peter Brown visited the railway town
before their closure in 1986 (r)
9.30 Trades Union Congress 1980. Live
coverage of the TUC Congress in
Blackpool continues with debates on
social issues. Presented by Vivian
White, Nick Jones and Ian Smith
12.45 When I Get to Heaven. Edna
O'Brien. The Irish writer reveals her
expectations of heaven to Bishop
Richard Holloway (r)
1.20 Charlie Chalk (r) 1.35 Sign Extra (r)
2.00 News and weather followed by
Trades Union Congress 1980. Neil
Kinnock, leader of the Labour Party
addresses the afternoon session of the
TUC Congress, and John Edmonds of
the General Municipal Builders
Union presents a report by the
TUC's Environmental Action Group.
Including at 3.00 News and Weather
3.50 News and weather followed by
Regional News and weather

- 5.00 Battling the Atlantic: A Solo Voyage
with Pete Goss. An Atlantic crossing (r)
5.30 Gardeners' World (r)
6.00 Film: Fury at Smugglers' Bay (1960)
starring John Huston, John Fraser and
Bernard Lee. Writer/director John
Gilling's jolly tale of piracy and
smuggling in 18th century Cornwall,
in which the local fishermen lose their
lucrative sideline in contraband to a
murderous band of shipwreckers
7.30 Animation Hour: Beginnings
7.40 BBC (b/w) (r)
8.05 The Barchester Chronicles.
Continuing Alan Plater's adaptation of
Anthony Trollope's Barchester
novels (r). (Coefax)
9.00 A Bit of Fry and Laurie. (Coefax)
9.30 Ain't No Black in the Union Jack.
Beyond the Law. The final programme
asks whether the future of Britain's
race relations lies beyond the reach of
the law. (Coefax)
10.10 Début on Two: The Conversion of
St Paul.
CHOICE: After giving new
television directors a chance to prove
themselves in 10:10, BBC2
extends a similar opportunity to writers
who have not worked in the medium
before. Début on Two is a series of six
20-minute dramas selected from
some 3,500 scripts submitted in
response to a campaign launched in
1989 to find new writing talent. Robert



Finn's contribution is set in Dundee where a young jazz trumpeter (Tom Radcliffe) playing a routine gig becomes involved with a tramp, a prostitute and her aggressive client and undergoes a "conversion" as a result. If the piece is asked to carry a weight of symbolism that it really bears, it is neatly worked out with a minimum of dialogue and the maximum of visual impact. The only caveat is that the switches between colour and black and white seem to be dictated more by a desire to experiment for its own sake than the needs of the drama

- 10.30 Newsnight 11.15 The Late Show
11.55 Weather
12.00 Open University: The Appraisal
Interview. Ends at 12.05am

RADIO 1

- FM Stereo and MW
5.00am Gary Kemp 5.30am News
6.00 Simon Bates 12.30 Newsweek 12.45
Guy Deane 1.00am News 1.30am
Afternoon 5.30 News 6.00am Jaki
Brambles 7.30am You Will Love Me
Tomorrow 2. The Phil Spector groups 8.30
John Peel 10.00am Bob Harris
12.00-2.00am Bob Harris

RADIO 2

- FM Stereo
4.00am Alan Lester 5.30am Chris Stuart
7.30am Derek James 8.30am Jimmy Chastain
8.50am Paul Fox 10.00am News 10.30am
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● LANCASTER DEGREES 33
● SPORT 34-38

BUSINESS

TUESDAY SEPTEMBER 4 1990

Executive Editor
David Brewerton

Too early to discuss business says RUG

ANDREW Lloyd Webber's Really Useful Group yesterday extended its condolences to the widow of Robert Holmes à Court, the Australian businessman who died at the weekend (Gillian Bowditch writes). Mr Holmes à Court, who was 65, had been a stake in RUG, a company that was a joint venture between Mr Lloyd Webber's company and the two had been portrayed as business rivals.

Patrick McKenna, a director of RUG, said: "It is far too premature to discuss business matters in light of the family's grief. I have had the opportunity in recent months of getting to know Mr Holmes à Court and am deeply shocked and saddened."

Mr McKenna said the relationship between Mr Holmes à Court and Mr Lloyd Webber had been cordial. Mr Lloyd Webber's buyout vehicle, Jorriban No 26, has 92 per cent of RUG and was attempting to persuade Mr Holmes à Court to accept the 23p a share offer to others.

Mr McKenna said: "Whilst our offer for RUG has officially closed, we now own 92 per cent of the shares and of course remain interested in acquiring all minority shareholdings in view of our stated intention to fully privatise RUG. The delisting process is already under way with the stock exchange."

The decision whether to sell the stake in RUG is for Janet Holmes à Court, Mr Holmes à Court's widow. But Mr Derek Williams, chief executive of Heytesbury UK, Mr Holmes à Court's private British company, was reported as saying "Nothing is for sale" and the companies would be run as normal.

ASW payout up
ASW Holdings, the Cardiff steelmaker in which British Steel has a 20 per cent interest, is raising its interim dividend from 4p to 4.5p after reporting pre-tax profits of £21.1 million (£20.1 million). Turnover was £251.9 million (£235.1 million). Current trading is satisfactory, and cash balances stand at £16.5 million.

Tempus, page 23

THE POUND
US dollar 1.8720 (-0.0210)
W German mark 2.9643 (-0.0190)
Exchange index 94.3 (-0.7)

STOCK MARKET
FT 30 Share 1687.4 (-6.2)
FT-SE 100 2166.6 (+3.8)
New York Dow Jones Closed
Tokyo Nikkei Ave 25420.43 (-557.94)
Closing Prices ... Page 24
Major indices and major changes Page 25

INTEREST RATES
London: Bank Base: 15%
3-month interbank 14 1/2-14 3/4
3-month eligible bills 14 1/2-14 3/4
US: Prime Rate 10%
Federal Funds 8 1/2-9
3-month Treasury Bills 7 3/8-7 3/4
30-year bonds 9 1/2-9 3/4

CURRENCIES
London: New York
£ \$1 8720 \$ £1 6901
£ DM2 9643 \$ DM1 5751
£ Sfr 2 4626 \$ Sfr 1 30851
£ FF 5244 \$ FF 25851
£ Yen 258 72 \$ Yen 143 801
£ Index 94.3 \$ Index 93.7
ECU 10 65510 SDR 10 72925
£ ECU 437793 £ SDR 1 371262

GOLD
London Fixing:
AM \$387.50 pm \$386.75
Close \$386.75-387.25 (2206 25-206 75)
New York:
Comex \$382.70-383.201

NORTH SEA OIL
Brent (Oct 1) ... \$28.75bbl (\$26.40)
† Denotes Friday's close

TOURIST RATES
Bank Bank
Buy Buy
Australia \$ 2.415 2.245
Austria Sch 13.80 13.80
Belgium Fr 11.80 11.80
Canada \$ 2.25 2.12
Denmark Kr 11.80 11.80
France Fr 10.35 9.75
Germany DM 3.00 2.50
Greece Dr 11.80 11.80
Hong Kong \$ 15.15 14.25
Ireland Pt 1.15 1.08
Italy Lira 263.50 257.50
Japan Yen 347.5 337.5
Netherlands Gld 3.475 3.475
Norway Kr 11.80 11.80
Portugal Esc 200 180
South Africa Rd 11.80 11.80
Spain Ptas 166.6 166.6
Sweden Kr 11.80 11.80
Switzerland Fr 1.15 1.15
Turkey Lira 1.15 1.15
USA \$ 1.65 1.65
Yugoslavia Dnr 25.25 25.25

Notes for small denomination bank only are supplied by Barclays Bank PLC. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques.
Retail Price Index: 128.9 (July)

Oil hits \$28.55 and sterling falls as hopes fade

By MARTIN BARROW

OIL prices climbed sharply yesterday as hopes faded of a diplomatic solution to tension in the Gulf.

In London, October Brent rose \$1.85 to \$28.55 a barrel in thin trading — its highest level since the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries agreed new quotas — as dealers maintained their positions while tension rose again in the Middle East. New York was closed for Labor Day.

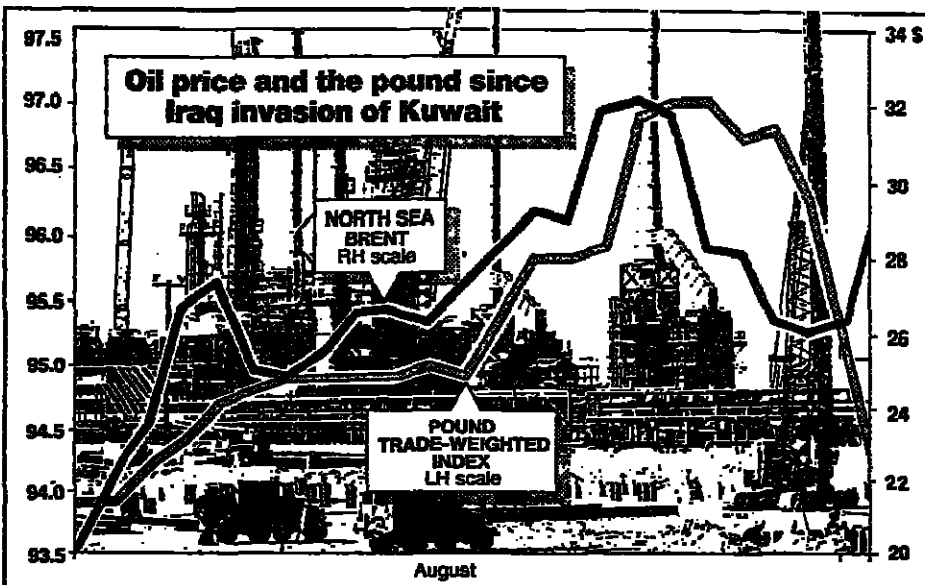
Petroleum products also rose sharply. The September contract for gasoil futures traded \$21 higher at \$262 a tonne.

Paul Spedding, an oil analyst at Kleinwort Benson Securities, said: "We had a phoney peace last week. Over the weekend it became clear

that Saddam Hussein was playing games with people's lives."

The oil market failed to find comfort in a report from the Middle East Economic Survey, suggesting that Saudi Arabia's crude oil production will average 7.65 million barrels a day in September, replacing more than half of the four million barrels lost as a result of the embargo on Iraq and Kuwait.

However, Mr Spedding forecast that Opec would find it difficult to make up the full amount lost through the embargo. "The west is heading towards the time of the year when oil companies would be looking to increase stocks. The market is going to become very tight," he said.



By GRAHAM SEARJEANT, FINANCIAL EDITOR

STERLING tumbled further on the foreign exchanges, where virtually all the gains made since the invasion of Kuwait at the beginning of August have now been lost.

The pound was sold most strongly in the Far East yesterday, but recovered slightly in London. By the close, sterling had dropped more than 2 cents against the dollar to \$1.8705 and by 1.5 pence to DM2.9624.

The Bank of England's sterling index, which started August at 93.9 and peaked at 97 ten days ago, fell a further 0.7 points to 94.3, after touching 94.2 early in the morning.

The sharp August rise was geared closely to the rise in oil prices, which benefits Britain's balance of payments, in

contrast to the trade of all other leading currency countries. The August advance came at the end of a long steady recovery in the pound against the dollar and the mark since a Budget-time low in March, sparked particularly by the government's new-found enthusiasm for fixing the currency within the European Monetary System.

That rally had appeared to be petering out before the invasion. The oil effect finally wore off after sterling's surge provoked worries about its effect on industry, leading to calls for lower interest rates, at a time when Japanese rates rose, and warnings that international economic uncertainty might delay entry into the exchange-rate mechanism.

Pöhl hard line over bank independence

By GRAHAM SEARJEANT, FINANCIAL EDITOR

KARL OTTO Pöhl, president of the German Bundesbank, has persuaded European Community central banks to take a hard line on the independence of a future European central bank.

This could undermine the political momentum for rapid European Monetary Union and a single currency by causing a rift between bankers and national governments.

In a speech to the free market Mont Pèlerin Society in Munich, Herr Pöhl, chairman of the committee of EC central bank governors, said: "The governors are of one mind on major issues. In particular, we are agreed that historical experience shows that monetary stability can best be expected of a system which is independent of political interference."

The speech reflects the experience of West Germany over monetary union with East Germany, which has increased worries over the pace of EC monetary union. These doubts are likely to make Germany much more an ally of Britain on the issue than seemed likely a few months ago.

In an apparent reference to the enthusiasm of Jacques Delors, president of the European Commission, Herr Pöhl said he wondered if a single European currency and central bank "are really quite as important as they are made out to be in some quarters".

He said he still had sympathy with the plan put forward by John Major, the chancellor, to have an evolutionary system of competing currencies for the time being and agreed with Mr Major that the economic cost of an inferior European system would be greater than the savings from having a single currency.

In a separate speech on the problems of integrating East Germany, Theo Waigel, the West German finance minister, said: "In contrast to the commission, I do not agree that the second stage of the plan for European economic and monetary union should be drastically shortened."

"On the contrary, we must reinforce the community's co-operation in the area of economic and financial policies and test its ability to function in more difficult situations."

Herr Pöhl, in a passage echoing the caution of Mrs Thatcher and even Sir Alan Walters, said that inflation in different EC countries must also come down to a common level before they could give up changes in exchange rates as an instrument of policy.

Otherwise, he said: "The adjustment process would fall entirely on other aggregates, particularly on employment, and ever-increasing public transfer payments would become inescapable. The German monetary union provides a spectacular lesson in this respect."

On Saturday, Herr Pöhl will give an interim report on his

committee's plans for a European central bank to the ECOFIN council in Rome. The plan will be published before community talks on a schedule and structure for full European Monetary Union which are due to start in December.

The Bundesbank has long argued that any community central bank must not water down the power and independence that has helped keep inflation down in West Germany and made the mark the anchor of the European Monetary System.

Other central bank governors, notably Robin Leigh-Pemberton, Governor of the Bank of England, now appear to have joined the West Germans in rejecting democratic accountability as it exists in Britain and most other community states.

"If only for practical reasons, a modern, efficient central bank must be independent of the instructions and pressures of national governments and European institutions. Protracted consultation and concertation are inconsistent with the requirements of the financial markets," said Herr Pöhl.

Individual central bank governors, who would be members of European central bank council, would also need personal and professional independence. "Nationality should take second place to the task with which these officials are entrusted," he added.

Persimmon fights housing slump



DUNCAN Davidson, above, chairman of Persimmon, the York-based housebuilder, said yesterday he was not sure what stage of the housing cycle the housebuilding business had got to. "I hope we're bumping along the bottom. Certainly we have been in the downturn

for two full years and a bit more." Mr Davidson announced interim pre-tax profits to June of £15.5 million, down almost £700,000 on last year. Despite the nationwide slump in house sales, Persimmon's profits had been all but maintained by selling more houses for

less money, said Mr Davidson. In the first six months, Persimmon completed the sale of 971 homes, 26 per cent up on last year. More than 1,000 sales were completed, exchanged or reserved in the second half. The interim dividend is increased to 2.3p (2p). Tempus, page 23

Polly Peck shines but price falls

By ANGELA MACKAY

AN AGGRESSIVE expansion policy over the past year encouraged Polly Peck International, the fruit trading, electronics and leisure group, to produce a 71.5 per cent increase in pre-tax profits from £64 million to £110.5 million for the six months to end-June.

Higher profits, however, did not boost the share price which ended 6p lower at 285p after touching 304p. Analysts said investors were still wary of the group after Asil Nadir, its chairman and biggest shareholder, last month withdrew a bid approach five days after making it.

After he backed away from the offer, the stock exchange produced a report criticising Mr Nadir for his capriciousness, which caused wild share price fluctuations.

At yesterday's meeting he denied there was any official investigation into his company as a result of the exchange's comments, or into Polly Peck's possible association with several Swiss companies which traded heavily in the company's shares over the past four years.

Interim profits in the company's three main divisions were higher compared with the same period last year while overall turnover climbed 72 per cent to £880 million. The dividend rose by 1p to 5.5p a share.

Henderson Crosthwaite, the stockbroker, has raised his estimate of Polly Peck's full year pre-tax profits to £245 million, or slightly less than earnings of 48p (40.6p) a share.

Comment, page 23

Goodman needs more loans

By OUR BANKING CORRESPONDENT

GOODMAN International, the Irish meat group that has been granted legal protection from its bankers, needs to borrow another Ir£200 million (£181.82 million) by November to complete the beef slaughtering season.

Goodman's banks are already owed Ir£660 million and would face an estimated shortfall of Ir£200 million if

the company was wound up. They are, however, expected to provide the extra funding since it will rank as senior to any previous debt.

It has become clear that Continental banks have borne the brunt of the earlier lending.

Goodman needs the funds to slaughter an estimate 1.5 million cattle in the next two months, half of Ireland's annual total. Unless the killing is completed successfully, many

of Ireland's farmers would be financially at risk, since they depend on Goodman's tradition of paying them on the day they sell the cattle.

The Irish government will help in the operations by making intervention funds from the European Community available to buy Goodman's beef carcasses. But it will not, as previously hoped, underwrite the company's extra borrowings.

Beef debacle, page 23

Thorn EMI shares at low after sale talks collapse

By JOHN BELL, CITY EDITOR

THORN EMI shares dropped to a low for the year after the surprise collapse of a deal to sell its lighting division to the American GTE Corporation. Dealers marked the shares down to 623p, a fall of 34p on the day and £2 below the high for the year.

Citing a confidentiality agreement with GTE, Thorn sources would say only that there was a failure to agree terms in an increasingly uncertain economic climate. Analysts believe that GTE was not willing to offer a sum close to the £300 million expected.

Mr Colin Southgate, Thorn EMI's chairman, said in a statement that he was disappointed at the breakdown of talks. The group would accelerate a recovery programme which had already led to the

loss of 800 jobs in Britain. Further cost-saving measures were under way.

The failure to complete the lighting sale follows another abortive disposal when it withdrew its defence operations from the market last November. Mr Southgate said Thorn would need to withdraw from the manufacture of some lamps but that the fittings business, which last year accounted for two-thirds of the division's turnover, had excellent potential. There would need to be fundamental restructuring of the business to meet the increasingly competitive conditions in the lighting market.

"The major issue centres on light sources and is essentially a UK manufacturing problem," said Mr Southgate. The

sources business, lamps and light bulbs, suffered from a lack of investment in plant and market development during the Sixties and Seventies. "Our cost structure, comparatively low plant efficiencies, and restricted volumes make it difficult for us to produce an adequate return on investment, let alone the return which would be required to take the business forward," he said.

An extraordinary provision would be charged against the current-year results to cover the one-off costs associated with the restructuring programme. Last year the lighting business made trading profits of £32.9 million on a turnover of £573 million.

Comment, page 23

Foreign bankers reject criticism

By NEIL BENNETT BANKING CORRESPONDENT

FOREIGN bankers in the City have angrily rejected claims by the British clearing banks that they are guilty of forcing companies into receivership because of short-term lending policies — and say they are being asked to "rubberstamp" rescue packages without being given full information on the company.

The chairman of Barclays, Lloyds, Midland and National Westminster Banks are believed to have complained to the Bank of England about foreign bankers who are reluctant to join refinancing schemes for companies in trouble, at an informal meeting of the Committee of London and Scottish

Bankers. But Crédit Lyonnais, which has in the past been singled out for criticism after its refusal to support a rescue plan for Parkfield, the crashed video supplier, and its reluctance to extend credit to Laura Ashley, denies the charges.

"We are quite willing to take part in support operations as long as all banks are treated equally and if we consider the support is worth it."

"We consider we are a bank which plays an important role in this country and we do not want to rubberstamp agreements when we do not have full access to information. We have also seen the clearing banks improving their position in a company," said M Jean-Claude Goubert, the head of Lyonais's London branch.

The Bank of England has been having

talks for two months with the banking community on how rescue packages should be best managed. This follows the failure of some large support schemes, like that at British & Commonwealth, after the withdrawal of a minority of lenders.

The Bank, it is said, believes the problem is a general one and no single section of the banking community is at fault. Lending syndicates are far larger than they were during previous economic downturns in 1973 and 1980, and far more vulnerable to the withdrawal of a minority of lenders.

The Bank is maintaining its role of bringing banks together and urging them to allow the company and its lead creditors time to work out details of rescue packages.

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By GRAHAM SEARJEANT, FINANCIAL EDITOR

By Our City Staff

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN HONG KONG

COMPANY BRIEFS

Company still looks forward to reporting "satisfactory" results for the full year despite higher interest charges.

Despite depression in the new vehicle market — expansion and progress are expected for the rest of the year ;

Church has suffered from difficult retail trading but has enjoyed excellent results from manufacturing.

Results compares with a £180,000 loss a year ago. Company is confident of growth both organic and by acquisition.

Company finds forecasting difficult because of the recent events in Gulf. But company hopes to benefit from an increase in N S sea investment.

NOTICE OF MEETING

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF FRIENDS' PROVIDENT LIFE OFFICE will be held at 15 OLD BAILEY, LONDON, EC4M 7AP, ON THURSDAY 27TH SEPTEMBER 1990, at 2 p.m. when the following resolution will be proposed as a special resolution:-

SPECIAL RESOLUTION

THAT the Rules of the Office be and are hereby amended:—

- By Order of the Directors,
J. SWEETLAND, Secretary.
4th September 1990**
- Principal Office:
Friends' Provident Life Office,
Pixham End,
Dorking,
Surrey, RH4 1QA**

NOTES

1. Any member entitled to attend and vote at the extraordinary general meeting may appoint a proxy, who need not be a member, to attend and on a poll vote on his or her behalf.
2. To be valid the proxy form must be completed and deposited, together with any authority under which it is executed or a copy of such authority certified notari- ally, with the Secretary at the Principal Office of Friends' Provident Life Office not less than 48 hours before the time appointed for holding the meeting or adjourned meeting or, in the case of a poll, not less than 24 hours before the time appointed for the taking of the poll. Forms of proxy may be obtained from the Secretary at the Principal Office quoted above.

By GILLIAN BOWDITCH

By JONATHAN PRYNN

THE pressings and fabrications division of Parkfield Group, the entertainment and engineering company that went into administrative receivership in July, has been bought out by management in £34.5 million deal.

The division, which is being renamed United Pressing and Fabrication (UPF), was built up by Parkfield over the past four years through a string of acquisitions in the West Midlands.

Senior management, led by Keith Evans, formerly executive vice-president of manu-

facturing for the Parkfield Manufacturing Group, will take a minority stake in UPF while Phildrev Ventures, the venture capital firm, will acquire a majority holding. The buyout team fought off "strong competition" from trade buyers, said Mr Evans.

The buyout team is paying £28 million for UPF but is also raising £6.5 million for investment in production facilities and expansion into new markets. Robert Jenkins, a partner of Phildrev Ventures who will join the board of the new company, said the

deal was "conservatively structured with limited gearing".

Bank debt is being provided by National Westminster and mezzanine finance by Intermediate Capital Group.

UPF, which is being bought on a multiple of about nine times earnings, has sales of more than £50 million and is the largest independent car chassis manufacturer in Britain.

UPF's headquarters are in Wolverhampton and the company employs more than 1,000 people.

FROM LULU YU IN HONG KONG

Li 'motivated by greed'

HE prosecution at yesterday's hearing of the Hong Kong high court trial of Donald Li, former chairman of the colony's stock exchange, said he was motivated by personal greed when allegedly accepting preferential shares in Cathay Pacific Airways and other enterprises.

He allegedly accepted them in 1986 and 1987 in return for granting the two firms listings on the local bourse when he was chairman.

Mr Li, aged 60, who denies two charges of corruption, was arrested in January 1988. The hearing was adjourned until today.

The trial is expected to last about six weeks. Mr Li was released on bail of HK\$37 million (£500,000).

By MARTIN BARROW

In January, Emsw acquired 70 per cent of Royal Sovereign Group it did not

LOWER advertising income trimmed pre-tax profits at Goodhead Group, the magazine printers and publishers, 27 per cent to £4.02 million, the year ended May 31. Turnover rose from £61.2 million to £78.4 million after two acquisitions in the publishing division. Administrative expenses rose sharply, reflecting higher interest charges. Gearing rose from 30 per cent to about 60 per cent.

Of the company's four activities, the paper division showed the only improvement in profit, climbing from £45,495,000 to £79,940,000 based on an increase in turnover from £9 million to £14.6 million. The final dividend was steady at 3.75p, making 5.5p for the year.

The plan called for MAN to acquire 60 per cent of Enasa and Daimler 20 per cent. INI would retain 20 per cent and would have taken a 10 per cent stake in MAN.

ALPHA STOCKS

[illegible]

LONDON TRADED OPTIONS

[illegible]

TRADITIONAL OPTIONS

First Dealings August 28	Last Dealings September 14	Last Declaration December 8	For Settlement December 17
<p>Call options were taken out on: 3/3/50 Avira, Conroy, Kalt Energy, Oliver Resources, S&W Oils, Poly Peck, Rosenburgh, Tuscar.</p>			

Nadir can look to US for support

COMMENT

DAVID BREWERTON

In the City, mistakes can be measured with some accuracy, and the uncharacteristic foul-up by Asil Nadir of Polly Peck during the last month has cost each shareholder at least 50p a share, possibly more, or some £200 million in total. Had Nadir not opened his mouth out of turn, the market would simply concentrate on the fact that, once again, Polly has brought home profits above expectations for the half year. Analysts are lifting their forecasts for the full year, but they are doing it without generating much enthusiasm for the shares, despite their apparent cheapness on all the conventional yardsticks.

Nadir's ill-considered comments that first he might, and then he wouldn't, buy the outside shareholders out of their investment, has set back sentiment towards the company a decade. The price/earnings ratio is down among the housebuilders rather than up with the overseas earners, and all the old questions are being given an outing at the shareholders' expense. Nadir says on the interim statement that he regrets that anything he

did could be the subject of criticism, and he does seem genuinely puzzled by all the fuss. He confirms his "wholehearted commitment to the continuing growth and success of the company remains undiminished".

Only a profound cynic would fail to believe Nadir's promise, but in the present circumstances, the promises are not enough. The investment community requires information, and Polly is found wanting. The sources of profits has never been clear, and in the light of all the problems of the Gulf, investors are nervous of that which is not clear. Nadir says the group's exposure to Iraq and Kuwait is minimal, but that still leaves Turkey, and there is a suspicion that a fair slug of profits comes from interest on funds in Turkish institutions. After all, interest rates of 50 per cent or more are available, but with high rewards come high risks. But there are signs that the

management does recognise the need to reassure, if not inform, and the statement that the remainder of the year will be highly successful ought to bring some comfort. Similarly, the need to reduce financial gearing, while self-evident at a company with £880 million of debt and less than that of tangible assets, is acknowledged. How, though, is not addressed, but at least the share price is too weak for a rights issue.

The shares have now attracted a variety of "sell into strength" tags among some of the brokers, and are unlikely in the short term to pass the hurdle of 300p. But there are buyers, most of them on the other side of the Atlantic. Like Michael Ashcroft of ADT,

Nadir may find that his best friends are not over here, but over there, where, curiously, rather more seems to be taken on trust.

Thorn shock

These days, the only thing certain about Thorn EMI is that it is unpredictable. Its management has changed, hugely for the better, but the group has retained in full its capacity to surprise. Easily the biggest was an absurd bid for British Aerospace in the early Eighties. City wits said that Thorn's expertise in consumer electronics and BAE's in defence would produce a superb game of space invaders.

The flirtation with microchips via Immos was another flight of fancy that produced little benefit for shareholders. Thorn EMI's chairman, Colin Southgate, has spent much time since 1985 in selling more than 60 companies while re-investing much of the £1 billion or more raised in purchasing 30 more.

Yesterday brought yet another surprise with news that the lighting division, the business of which the group's founder, the late Jules Thorn was most proud, would not after all be sold to GTE of America.

The initial decision to sell was yet another change of heart at corporate HQ. Just over a year after identifying it as one of the three core businesses, Mr Southgate revealed that talks were in progress with GTE over the sale of the lighting businesses. Within a year, the so-called core activity had become somehow too dependent on British markets, and Thorn too small to slug it out

internationally with giants like Toshiba, General Electric of the America, and our own GEC.

Unluckily for Thorn's image, there was another enforced change of tack last year when the group placed a "for sale" notice on the defence operations and later, after no satisfactory offers emerged, withdrew it. Whatever one thinks of these gyrations, the lighting sale would have relieved Thorn of almost all its debt and focused the group even further. But it was not to be.

During the lengthy process of negotiation and due diligence by GTE, the short term outlook for lighting was deteriorating. The consumer, corporate and local authority market have been weakening.

Thorn must now tackle the long haul towards cost cutting, easing itself from the cut-throat sectors of the lamps market and beefing up those parts of the fittings market where it comes close to being in the world league. But in the short run this will be painful. While lighting made £33 million last year, few analysts expect as much as £20 million this year.

THE financial crisis at Larry Goodman's empire threatens the already fragile Irish beef industry. At risk is a business that generated £16m (£905 million) in exports last year and provides a living for 90,000 farmers.

Rumours about the financial health of the Goodman companies had been growing ever since the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait on August 2. Despite this, many people were surprised when Desmond O'Malley, the Irish industry and commerce minister, revealed the full extent of the debacle to a special session of the Irish parliament last week.

Mr O'Malley said that Goodman International, Mr Goodman's main operating company, had short-term unsecured bank borrowings of £1460 million. In addition there was a further £1200 million in bank guarantees on specific beef supply contracts of Goodman International.

The gravity of the crisis facing Mr Goodman can be gauged by the fact that he put aside his passion for secrecy to provide the Irish authorities with the financial position of his companies. All had forborne limited liability in order to avoid publishing accounts.

While Goodman's borrowings soared over the past two years, partly to fund the purchase of stakes in Berisford and Unigate in Britain, he was also hit hard by the failure of the Iraqis to pay for £180 million of beef he supplied.

According to the minister, Goodman International was owed £1203 million by other Goodman companies. As a result of the losses sustained by Goodman on his Berisford and Unigate shareholdings, the latter of which has been sold, and the fall in value of his London properties, no more than £190 million is thought to be recoverable.

If Mr Goodman's borrowing position is serious, the other side of his balance sheet is also under severe pressure. Goodman International is 97 per cent owned by Goodman Holdings. At end-1989 it had a net worth of £1273 million. However, this did not include any large provisions for the Iraqi debt or the other losses.

The export figures alone do not show the true significance of the beef industry to the Irish economy. In 1989 beef exports were worth £1810 million. Add in various European Community export refunds

Cold comfort this winter in Goodman cattle yards



The Irish government is hoping that last week's emergency legislation, which protects Larry Goodman (above) from his creditors, will provide it with a breathing space to sort out some of the problems facing the country's beef industry.

and the value of these exports climbs to £1.1 billion. The total value of the beef industry to the Irish economy is about £1.2 billion or about 6 per cent of gross national product. Ireland produces six times more beef than it consumes. The Irish livestock and meat board estimates that 1.55 million animals will be slaughtered for export or exported live this year. That is the equivalent of about 500,000 tonnes of beef. By comparison, the domestic market will take about 200,000 carcasses.

ing dominance of the Irish beef industry by Mr Goodman. His market share is now over 40 per cent. In 1989 Goodman International had a claimed turnover of £1905 million, 4.5 per cent of GNP.

The Irish banks escaped relatively lightly from the whole affair. Only £158 million of the £1460 million owed is due to them. Bank of Ireland has the heaviest exposure at almost £124 million. NatWest's Irish subsidiary has £117 million, and AIB £110 million. Overseas banks were the worst hit. Lloyds is owed £127 million, Barclays £17 million, Commerzbank £135 million, WestLB £126 million, Crédit Agricole £133 million and Crédit Lyonnais £120 million.

The Goodman crisis is not without political implications. On its return to power in March 1987, the government of Charles Haughey restored cover for Irish exports to Iraq via export credit guarantees. Goodman companies were the main beneficiaries.

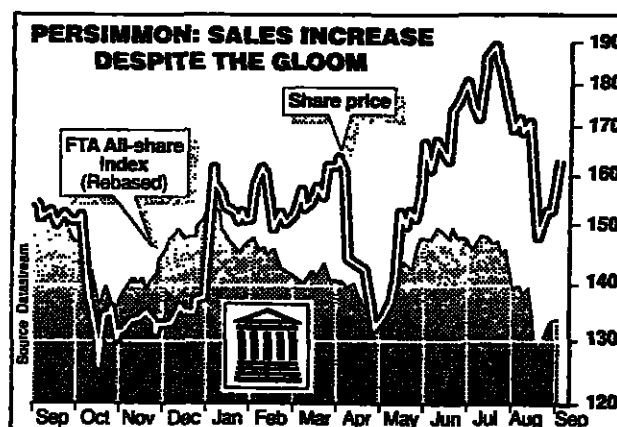
Mr O'Malley, then in opposition, attacked the extension of cover to Iraq. When Mr Haughey was forced to take Mr O'Malley's Progressive Democrats into coalition after the June 1989 election, Mr O'Malley became minister for industry and commerce. He removed Iraq from the list of countries eligible for cover and voided insurance policies on Irish exports of beef to Iraq for 1987 and 1988. Mr Goodman is now suing the department.

The emergency legislation passed last week allows for an examiner to investigate a company and protect it from creditors on the lines of the American Chapter 11 provision. The immediate task he faces will be to persuade the banks to provide the £1200 million of working capital needed to fund the slaughter of 300,000 cattle in Goodman plants this winter.

While the High Court authority given to Peter Fitzpatrick of the Dublin office of Coopers & Lybrand, the examiner, to borrow up to £125 million for working capital takes some of the pressure off the group, Goodman faces an arduous task if it is to make it through the coming winter.

DAN WHITE
Deputy Editor,
Business and Finance,
Dublin

Persimmon steps up sales



company on target for pre-tax profits of about £30 million. On a p/e of under seven the recent fall in the share price offers a fresh buying opportunity.

Invergordon

IN the 12 weeks since Invergordon Distillers Group returned to the stock market, the shares have given the very model of a performance, tracking the market as closely as any.

When prices reacted to the escalation of events in the Gulf last month, IDG shares slid to 120p, but, yesterday, as Dr Chris Greig prepared to unveil the group's first results since going public, they were just 1p below their flotation price, at 134p. The FT-SE 100 was just 13 points below the level of IDG's debut in early May.

Scarcely a figure is out of place in the results, and IDG looks likely to make the £21.3 million it forecast at the time of the float. The 5,000 investors who mopped up the issue can expect the 2p interim dividend to be followed up by a 3p final.

While whisky volume sales generally are flattening out, IDG's strong presence,

through chains like Safeway and Tesco, in the own-brand market, has enabled it to go on picking up market share. Further out it can expect to benefit from a strong push into Europe. It has recently agreed to supply one of the major west German supermarket chains, a deal it believes will lead into eastern Europe.

Meanwhile, not only is the industry as a whole benefiting from stronger pricing, but IDG is seeing its margins improve as the expensive stocks bought in during the 1980s are run down.

The group would still like a brand name, but will not pay fancy prices, although its gearing will be down from a pre-float 160 per cent to around 120 per cent come the year-end (perfectly respectable for a distiller).

The shares, on a prospective p/e of 11.8 times, are not expensive.

ASW Holdings

ASW Holdings may be adept at making money out of steel, but it is not so smart at making money out of money — as results for the six months to end-June demonstrate.

Pre-tax profits at £21.1 million against £20.1 million are

made up of £20.8 million (£21.2 million) of operating profit, and a £300,000 credit — compared with a £1.1 million charge — earned on interest received.

The operating margin from basic steel operations at 8.25 per cent (9 per cent) was a reasonable performance in a period when turnover in the dominant British sector fell by 9 per cent to £169.3 million. Margins were also lower because of recruitment.

The British element of turnover is now down from 79 per cent to 67 per cent of the total pie as in-roads into Europe continue to be forged.

The disappointment lies in the mere £300,000 earned on cash balances of £16.5 million.

The impression is that ASW merely holds its cash in a petty cash drawer, though it says the modest return reflects the need to plough at least £11 million into funding a higher debt book. Continental debt collection takes at least three months as opposed to two in Britain.

None the less, the modest dent in pre-tax profits during difficult economic times is somewhat compensated for by the rise in the interim dividend from 4p to 4.5p a share. A further rise in the final is likely. ASW has so far managed to escape the price competition which racks the end suppliers. It is also relaxed with a DM3 exchange rate.

Contrary to what otherwise might be expected, ASW says current trading continues "at satisfactory levels", so the market is looking for year-end pre-tax profits of £43 million against £40.4 million.

The shares have been poor performers since June, falling from a peak 296p to trade yesterday at 223p. However, the prospective p/e of 6.9 and yield of 7.5 per cent are not without attraction.

THE TIMES CITY DIARY

Hargrave finds a new path

STEPHEN Hargrave, the fund manager turned financial journalist whose most recent job was as head of planning at United Newspapers — reporting directly to the company's chairman, Lord Stevens — is finally fulfilling his ambition to become a businessman in his own right. Hargrave, aged 34, ex-Warburg, Save & Prosper and the Evening Standard, left United four weeks ago and has bought a 23.2 per cent stake in Pathfinders, a small unlisted securities market company, which has an employment agency outlet in Maddox Street, specialising in media vacancies. "I've found my shell," declares Hargrave, who also achieved some success as a novelist when, two years ago, he published *London London*. He has entered into this new venture with Luke Johnson, aged 28, the former smaller companies and media analyst at Kleinwort Benson, and between them they speak for 29.9 per cent of Pathfinders, after investing £250,000 of their own money. The balance of the 72 per cent holding being sold by the company's founding family has been placed with institutions. "We intend to pursue acquisitional and organic growth," says

Hargrave. "Concentrating on services to industry, that are recession proof — we are looking at a debt collection company at the moment." But after his experiences at United he will not, he says with a laugh, be looking at any other media businesses.

QUOTE of the year... Achim Muhl, West German Telekom spokesman, describing the difficulties of linking the telephone networks of East and West Germany, said: "It's as if a four-lane autobahn suddenly turned into a rural dirt road."

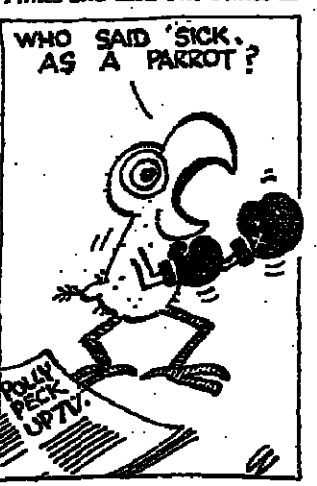
Nice little earner

COMMON though it is, the name Smith could soon be worth its weight in gold — at least as far as a firm of London consultants is concerned. For the company, Montague Bains Du Cann, which describes itself as a specialist in "financial reclamations" has set up a trust to search for cash, shares and other treasures which may be lying unclaimed — unclaimed by members of the diverse Smith clan, that is — in banks and on deposit. Every Smith who joins will be given an equal share of any money recovered, in return for a £20 fee, but it may take a while to trace the lost fortunes. "There are millions lying around in dormant accounts," says Howard Mendoza, the managing director, who has traced

the Smith name to a chieftain who lived in about 1150 — the third son of the supreme chief of several clans, who went by the name of Murdoch. But whether there is any Smith money to be recovered or not, Mendoza, at least, stands to make a fortune. For if all the 800,000 Smiths in Britain were to heed the call, his company would receive £16 million....

Private venture

RODNEY Lord, Economics Editor of *The Times* for the past four years, until his departure last week, is branching out on his own. Lord, aged 44, who spent three years at the Treasury as a special adviser to Nigel Lawson before joining *The Sunday Times* and then *The Times* in



1986, has swapped the lure of newspaper journalism for the quite different perils of running his own publishing business, initially from his Camberwell home. He already publishes a monthly newsletter, *Privatisation International*, for accountants, merchant bankers and governments, charging £350 annual subscription. "There is something similar in the US, but much smaller, and dealing with American privatisations only," says Lord. "There doesn't seem to be anything dealing with the subject on a global basis." After reading history at Oxford University, Lord spent 13 years with the *Daily Telegraph* and it was after a brief spell as a leader writer there that the Treasury approached him. "I hope to now gain a bit of control over my life," says Lord, who will be available for consultancy and adds that he hopes to be able to rekindle some old hobbies, including sailing and playing the trumpet — perhaps even his own, if his business venture succeeds as planned.

Predator prey

TIMES must be hard. Johnson Fry, the investment group run by Charles Fry, has dreamed up a fund to buy property from developers desperate to sell at almost any price. The business expansion scheme fund, aptly named

Predator, sports a steely-eyed eagle on the cover of its prospectus. This improves on the picture of a vulture, which was withdrawn after protests from Christopher Castelman, chief executive of LFT, owner of Johnson Fry. "I had thought of putting a shark on the cover," says Fry, aged 50. "But some people thought it was too aggressive."

Haven at Hilton

HILTON International, the hotel group owned by Ladbrokes, may have been sorry to see the management contract on the Kuwait Hilton come to an end two years ago, when the hotel was taken back by the Kuwaiti government. The Hilton in Baghdad, the Iraqi capital, was closed down 20 years ago. But Michael Hirst, the chairman and chief executive of Hilton International, is not shedding any tears. For Hilton's other hotels are benefiting from events in the Gulf. The Bahrain Hilton is now home to many ex-Kuwait residents. Hirst says the hotel chain is affected by political activity or natural disasters every year. He calculates that the chain would have made an additional £6 million in profits had it not been for the Tiananmen Square massacre, the uprising in Trinidad and Hurricane Hugo.

CAROL LEONARD

POLLY PECK INTERNATIONAL PLC

1990 half-year results to 30th June

"Another record result"

Sales	up 72% to £881m
Operating profit	up 116% to £129m
Pre-tax profit	up 72% to £110m
Earnings per share	up 29% to 21.5p
Interim dividend	up 21% to 5.5p

Please ring the Company Secretary on 071 499 0890 if you would like to receive a copy of the full interim statement

This advertisement has been approved for the purposes of Section 57(1) of the Financial Services Act 1986 by Slay Hayward a firm authorised by the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales to carry on investment business. It must be understood that the value of shares can fall as well as rise and that the past is not necessarily a guide to the future.

Growth on a Global Scale

POLLY PECK INTERNATIONAL PLC

Portfolio

PLATINUM

© Times Newspapers Limited
DAILY DIVIDEND
£4,000
Claims required for +39 points
Claimants should ring 0254-5327

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86	Spain	135	140	4	81	58	54
87	Spain	135	140	4	81	58	54
88	Spain	135	140	4	81	58	54
89	Spain	135	140	4	81	58	54
90	Spain	135	140	4	81	58	54
91	Spain	135	140	4	81	58	54
92	Spain	135	140	4	81	58	54
93	Spain	135	140	4	81	58	54
94	Spain	135	140	4	81	58	54
95	Spain	135	140	4	81	58	54
96	Spain	135	140	4	81	58	54
97	Spain	135	140	4	81	58	54
98	Spain	135	140	4	81	58	54
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100	Spain	135	140	4	81	58	54

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BBA buys American plastics company

Volume slumps to low for year

FTSE All-share Index (Released)

THORN EMI

Share price

Sep Oct Nov Dec Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep

By JONATHAN PRYNN
BBA Group, the automotive, industrial and aviation services and components company, has announced its second American acquisition in six weeks.

The Texstar acquisition is being financed through an issue of 11.96 million BBA shares, which will give Hillman a 4.99 per cent stake. Peter Clappison, BBA's finance director, said Hillman has indicated to BBA that it intends to hold the shares as a long-term investment.

In the event of the deal not receiving regulatory clearance from the American defence department within a year of the closing date, BBA retains the option to sell Texstar back to Hillman for a cash sum equal to the value of 11.96 million BBA shares at the time of the deal's close.

Texstar had sales of \$32 million, operating profits of \$4.3 million and pre-tax profits of \$3.1 million in the year to December 1989. Defence-related sales are about 40 per cent of the total.

MICHAEL CLARK

Persimmon, the housebuilder, pleased the market by reporting interim figures only £700,000 lower at £15.5 million. The shares

responded with a rise of 9p to 163p. But Halls Homes and Gardens, the conservatories and garden buildings group, tumbled 33p to 55p after issuing a profits warning. The group says results in the second half are unlikely to do better than break even.

Really Useful Group rose 4p to 240p. It followed the death of Robert Holmes à Court, the Australian businessman, at the weekend. Mr Holmes à Court had been chairman of the group.

Court held a 6.6 per cent in the company and was holding out against the decision of Andrew Lloyd Webber, the composer, to take the company

position to take the company private again. A spokesman for Mr Holmes à Court's interests said no change in policy was planned. At the last account, Mr Lloyd Webber had received acceptances for his offer of 234p a share totalling 91 per cent. However, takeover favourite

that talks aimed at selling its lighting division to GTE Corporation of America had broken down because the companies could not agree a price. The market had pinned its hopes on the sale in order

steady at a low of 45p amid
issue may be contemplated soon.
up raised £3.6 million by way of a
the shares halved as profits
£384 000

to boost a dull price in the shares, which lost 34p to close at a low of 623p.

Polly Peck, the fruit packer and electronics group, failed to respond to interim figures well above market expectations. Pre-tax profits were up from £64.4 million to £110.5 million, against most market estimates of £92 million. Analysts expressed concern

price. Security Pacific Hoare Govett, the stockbroker, continues to recommend BP, 6p better at 370p, and Shell, 14p higher at 486p. There were also gains for Enterprise, 10p to 675p, Lasso, 13p to 500p,

Masterlin, the publisher, held speculation that another rights
In November last year, the groo
rights at 160p. But in April
collapsed from £1.2 million to

Ranger Oil, 9p to 382p, and Ultramar, 1p to 356p.
The low levels of corporate

activity continue to put a dampener on sentiment. Last week, brewer Greenall Whitley, down 4p at 219p, announced the closure of its brewing interests after failing to find a suitable buyer. Yesterday, Thorn EMI added to the gloom, with the news

As the final leg of the long three-week trading account got under way, investors stayed on the sidelines. Wall Street was closed for the Labor Day holiday.

Day holiday. An early mark-up of prices in thin conditions was prompted by activity on the futures market, where the FTSE 100 index September series

continued to trade at a healthy premium. But dealers said there was little follow-through in the cash market, where prices closed below their best. The FT-SE 100 rose 3.8 points to close at 2,166.6, having been almost 14 points ahead

early in the session, while turnover slumped to a year's low of 221 million shares. That compares with the previous low of 281 million traded last week. The ET 30

Fading hopes of an early cut in interest rates left government securities with losses of

Among leaders, British Aerospace rose 12p to 544p as the Farnborough Air Show got under way, but there were losses for the likes of Marks and Spencer, down 4p at 233p. Oil shares made headway with the help of a stronger oil

Wall Street was closed for the Labor Day holiday

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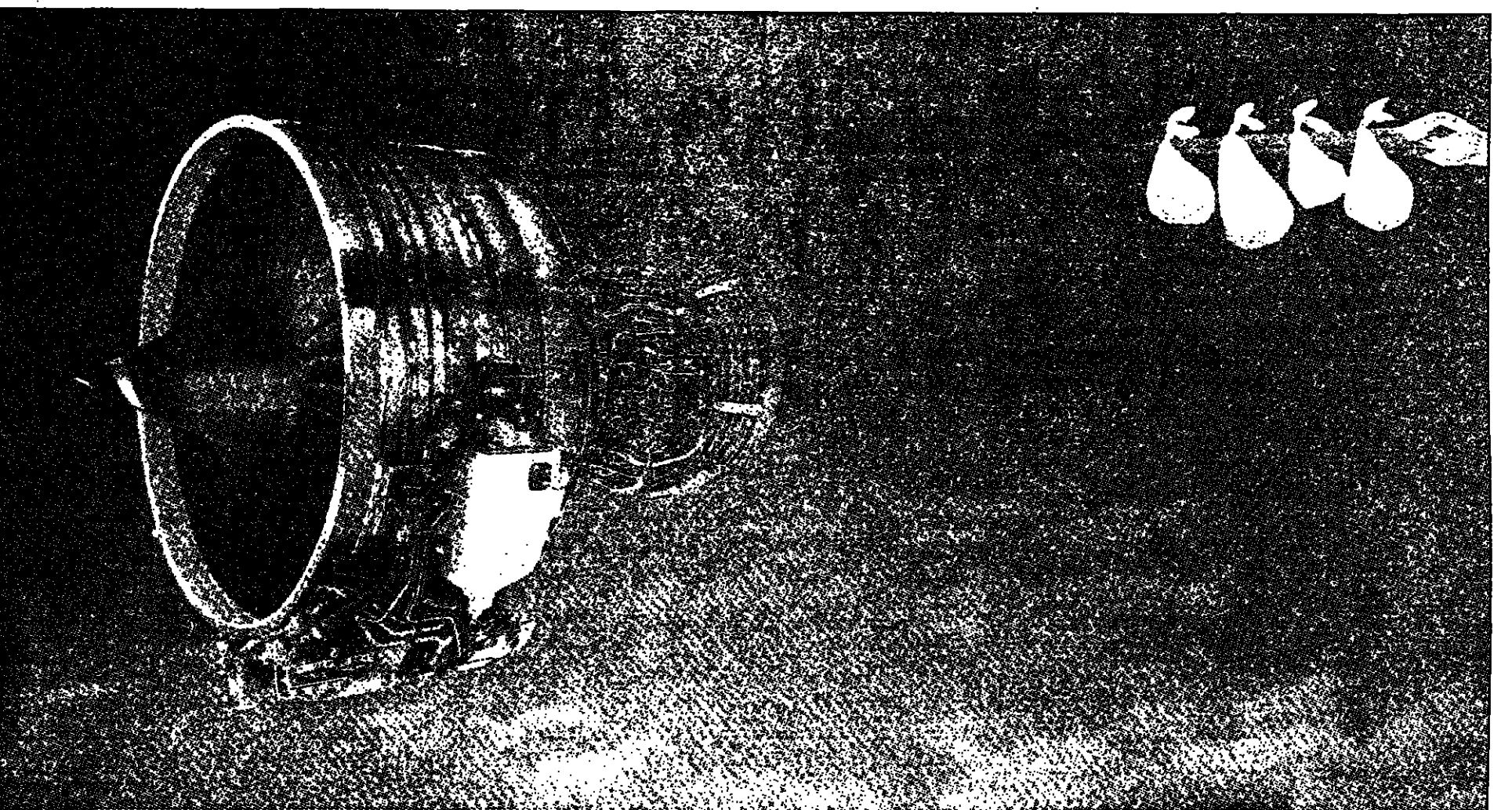
Index	Value	Daily change (%)	Yearly change (%)	Daily change (¢)	Yearly change (¢)	Daily change (US\$)	Yearly change (US\$)
The World (free)	601.1	0.0	-28.7	-0.5	-19.3	-0.9	-17.2
EAFE (free)	114.7	0.0	-28.9	-0.5	-19.5	-0.9	-17.4
EAFF	1053.0	0.5	-32.4	-1.7	-24.9	-1.4	-21.4
(free)	107.9	-0.5	-32.7	-1.2	-25.3	-1.4	-21.8
Europe (free)	642.2	0.3	-15.6	-0.5	-11.9	-1.1	-11.9
(free)	138.0	-0.3	-15.6	-0.8	-12.2	-1.1	-11.9
North America	1622.8	0.8	-21.4	0.0	-8.1	0.0	-8.1
(free)	1369.4	0.8	-21.4	0.0	-8.1	0.0	-8.1
(free)	218.3	0.0	-7.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.9	-7.9
Pacific	2308.2	-0.7	-41.9	-1.5	-32.7	-1.5	-32.4
Far East	3312.2	-0.8	-42.8	-1.6	-33.7	-1.7	-33.5
Australia	2882.2	1.9	-17.0	0.9	-6.4	1.0	-3.5
Austria	1513.9	-3.7	1.9	-3.7	10.8	-4.5	18.4
Belgium	761.4	-0.4	-22.7	-0.7	-17.9	-1.2	-10.1
Canada	444.7	0.7	-25.9	-0.3	-14.2	-0.2	-13.9
Denmark	1206.0	0.5	-8.4	0.6	-2.0	-0.4	-6.5
Finland	83.6	0.8	-27.5	0.8	-22.4	0.0	-15.7
(free)	111.2	-0.1	-25.4	-0.1	-20.1	-0.9	-18.2
France	617.2	0.2	-23.7	0.5	-22.5	-2.3	-11.3
Germany	775.4	0.8	-15.5	0.4	-8.1	0.0	-1.8
Hong Kong	2042.3	-0.1	-7.9	-0.9	6.5	-0.9	7.0
Italy	258.9	-2.8	-22.5	-2.9	-16.3	-3.6	-9.8
Japan	3470.1	-0.9	-43.7	-1.7	-34.7	-1.7	-34.6
Netherlands	771.5	1.3	-18.4	0.9	-11.4	0.5	-5.1
New Zealand	78.3	0.0	-24.0	-0.9	-14.6	-0.8	-11.7
Norway	1421.5	0.0	5.9	-0.2	14.1	-0.9	-23.1
Singapore	252.4	0.2	8.0	0.0	16.4	0.6	25.6
Spain	165.1	-1.1	-20.3	-0.9	-15.3	-1.3	-23.3
Sweden	138.7	-0.5	-20.3	-0.9	-16.5	-1.3	-23.3
Switzerland	1494.3	-0.4	-14.8	-0.7	-7.2	-1.2	-9.9
(free)	214.0	-0.6	-11.6	-0.9	-3.7	-1.4	2.8
Switzerland	788.0	-0.1	-13.8	-0.2	-14.5	-0.9	0.2
(free)	118.9	0.0	-14.8	0.0	-15.5	-0.8	-1.0
UK	641.2	0.0	-11.1	0.0	-11.1	-0.9	-3.4
USA	381.6	0.9	-21.0	0.0	-8.2	0.0	-8.2

MAJOR INDICES

RISES:		New York:	
Attwoods	4556 (+189)	Dow Jones	Closed
British Aerospace	5449 (+128)	Envy	
BP	747/pd (+109)	Nikkei Average	25,420.43 (-557.94)
LASMO	399/pd (+133)	Hong Kong	
Shell	625/pd (+146)	Shanghai	3068.81 (-20.69)
Unilever	624/pd (+146)	Amsterdam:	
GenCorp Holdings	935/pd (+100)	CBS Tendency	101.6 (-0.7)
Micro	825/pd (+120)	Sydney: All	150.8 (-0.7)
Bentley	706 1/8 (+24)	Stocks: DAX	1932.22 (-0.22)
A&L Lucy	103/pd (+80)	Brussels:	
PerkinElm	162 1/2/pd (+93)	General	5560.91 (-47.21)
Ranger	291 1/2 (+98)	US: DCAI	555.8 (-8.56)
Wendell	439 1/2 (+111)	Zurich: SKA Gen	555.1 (-2.0)

SECURITIES			
Adaptive Resources	37	Proteus Int	106.2
Bocallan Hldgs	30	Secur Healthcare	446
Cerint Mfg (50p)	20	Siam Select (100p)	96.11
Castle Com (50p)	34	St James Place	70.2
Dartnorne Int Tst (100p)	85	Utd Energy	13.5
EDCO Tst	47	Utd Uniform	119
EFM Jaws Tst	50 + 1	Venturi Int Tst	10
Flagging Euro T	52	Wig Tpe App	170.1
French Prop Tst	75		
German IT	46	See main listing for Water shares	
Golden Vale	79		
Interpardon	132.2	RIGHTS ISSUES	
Leading Ls New	12.2	BDA Hldgs N/P	24
Lewinstret	103	Bread SR N/P	4
MANC	22	Florian N/P	1
M & S W Plc	77	Gardner Gap N/P	1.4
Midland Capital	55.4	Pentos N/P	8.2 + 2
Midland Radio	107	Telios N/P	2
Nova Investors	191	Sl Group N/P	3.2 + 2
Parsons	112	Wendburn N/P	10
Telepoint	124	(issue price in brackets)	

Some signs suggest our family is still growing.



We saw the beginnings of an impressive family when we joined our partner General Electric in conceiving the CFM56. Today the CFM56 family of engines powers medium and long range aircraft from Boeing, Airbus and McDonnell Douglas. With their ideal

combination of economy and performance, our engines have found a home aboard the industry's most advanced aircraft. Generating a family of engines is not the least of our abilities at SNECMA. When married to proven designs, our engines give the world's airlines unsurpassed

reliability, plus all the economic advantages of the latest technology. The worldwide success of the CFM56 family is ample proof.

Groupe
SNECMA
POWER ALOFT

[illegible]

1990						1990						1990						1990																	
High		Low		Price		Gross		YTD		P/E		High		Low		Price		Gross		YTD		P/E		High		Low		Price		Gross		YTD		P/E	
74	24	82	28	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	73	23	81	27	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	72	22	80	26	36	36	36	36	36	36			
24	74	24	74	24	74	24	74	24	74	24	74	73	23	81	27	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	72	22	80	26	36	36	36	36	36	36	36		
25	75	25	75	25	75	25	75	25	75	25	75	74	24	82	28	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	73	23	81	27	37	37	37	37	37	37	37		
26	76	26	76	26	76	26	76	26	76	26	76	75	25	83	29	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	74	24	82	28	38	38	38	38	38	38	38		
27	77	27	77	27	77	27	77	27	77	27	77	76	26	84	30	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	75	25	83	29	39	39	39	39	39	39	39		
28	78	28	78	28	78	28	78	28	78	28	78	77	27	85	31	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	76	26	84	30	40	40	40	40	40	40	40		
29	79	29	79	29	79	29	79	29	79	29	79	78	28	86	32	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	77	27	85	31	41	41	41	41	41	41	41		
30	80	30	80	30	80	30	80	30	80	30	80	79	29	87	33	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	78	28	86	32	42	42	42	42	42	42	42		
31	81	31	81	31	81	31	81	31	81	31	81	80	30	88	34	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	79	29	87	33	43	43	43	43	43	43	43		
32	82	32	82	32	82	32	82	32	82	32	82	81	31	89	35	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	80	30	88	34	44	44	44	44	44	44	44		
33	83	33	83	33	83	33	83	33	83	33	83	82	32	90	36	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	81	31	89	35	45	45	45	45	45	45	45		
34	84	34	84	34	84	34	84	34	84	34	84	83	33	91	37	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	82	32	90	36	46	46	46	46	46	46	46		
35	85	35	85	35	85	35	85	35	85	35	85	84	34	92	38	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	83	33	91	37	47	47	47	47	47	47	47		
36	86	36	86	36	86	36	86	36	86	36	86	85	35	93	39	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	84	34	9										

Exchange index compared with 1985 was down at 94.3 (day's range 94.2-94.4).					
STERLING SPOT AND FORWARD RATES			OTHER STERLING RATES		
Market rates for September 3					
Range	Close	1 month	3 month		
New York	1,695.0-1,700.0	1,675.1-1,678.2	1,671.0-1,680.0	Argentine austral	117,050-117,987.7
Mex	2,155.88-2,170.0	2,158.88-2,167.0	2,042.0-2,038.0	Australian dollar	2,307.7-2,308.0
Amster	3,337.34-3,340.0	3,337.34-3,345.0	3,193.0-3,198.0	Bahian dollar	n/a
Oslo	50.10-50.15	50.10-50.15	49.85-50.00	Brazil cruzeiro	183.59-134.00
Conagra	11,330.1-11,336.0	11,330.1-11,341.0	10,910.0-10,915.0	Colombian peso	1,615.00-1,615.00
London	1,049.4-1,050.0	1,049.4-1,050.0	1,049.4-1,050.0	Costa Rican	5,645.70-5,645.70
Dublin	1,049.4-1,050.0	1,049.4-1,050.0	1,049.4-1,050.0	Greece drachma	291.65-294.65
Edinburgh	1,049.4-1,050.0	1,049.4-1,050.0	1,049.4-1,050.0	Hong Kong dollar	7.75-7.75
Lisbon	260.75-263.11	260.75-263.11	260.75-263.11	Indian rupee	32.99-32.39
Madrid	184.34-185.87	184.34-185.87	184.34-185.87	Kuwait dirham	n/a
Manila	184.34-185.87	184.34-185.87	184.34-185.87	Lebanese L.L.	5,037.50-5,037.50
Oslo	11,331.1-11,336.0	11,331.1-11,341.0	11,331.1-11,341.0	Malaysian ringgit	5,645.70-5,645.70
Oslo	11,331.1-11,336.0	11,331.1-11,341.0	11,331.1-11,341.0	Mexico peso	53.35-54.45
Paris	9,917.1-9,923.0	9,917.1-9,923.0	9,917.1-9,923.0	New Zealand dollar	3,040.7-3,047.3
Oslo	11,331.1-11,336.0	11,331.1-11,341.0	11,331.1-11,341.0	Philippine peso	5,645.70-5,645.70
Oslo	11,331.1-11,336.0	11,331.1-11,341.0	11,331.1-11,341.0	Singapore dollar	3,095.7-3,111.2
Oslo	11,331.1-11,336.0	11,331.1-11,341.0	11,331.1-11,341.0	S.Africa rand (m)	7,503.6-7,512.1
Oslo	11,331.1-11,336.0	11,331.1-11,341.0	11,331.1-11,341.0	S.Africa rand (c)	4,625.0-4,625.0
Oslo	11,331.1-11,336.0	11,331.1-11,341.0	11,331.1-11,341.0	S.Africa rand (n)	4,625.0-4,625.0
Oslo	11,331.1-11,336.0	11,331.1-11,341.0	11,331.1-11,341.0	S.Africa rand (s)	4,625.0-4,625.0
Oslo	11,331.1-11,336.0	11,331.1-11,341.0	11,331.1-11,341.0	S.Africa rand (t)	4,625.0-4,625.0
Oslo	11,331.1-11,336.0	11,331.1-11,341.0	11,331.1-11,341.0	S.Africa rand (u)	4,625.0-4,625.0
Oslo	11,331.1-11,336.0	11,331.1-11,341.0	11,331.1-11,341.0	S.Africa rand (v)	4,625.0-4,625.0
Oslo	11,331.1-11,336.0	11,331.1-11,341.0	11,331.1-11,341.0	S.Africa rand (w)	4,625.0-4,625.0
Oslo	11,331.1-11,336.0	11,331.1-11,341.0	11,331.1-11,341.0	S.Africa rand (x)	4,625.0-4,625.0
Oslo	11,331.1-11,336.0	11,331.1-11,341.0	11,331.1-11,341.0	S.Africa rand (y)	4,625.0-4,625.0
Oslo	11,331.1-11,336.0	11,331.1-11,341.0	11,331.1-11,341.0	S.Africa rand (z)	4,625.0-4,625.0
Oslo	11,331.1-11,336.0	11,331.1-11,341.0	11,331.1-11,341.0	S.Africa rand (aa)	4,625.0-4,625.0
Oslo	11,331.1-11,336.0	11,331.1-11,341.0	11,331.1-11,341.0	S.Africa rand (ab)	4,625.0-4,625.0
Oslo	11,331.1-11,336.0	11,331.1-11,341.0	11,331.1-11,341.0	S.Africa rand (ac)	4,625.0-4,625.0
Oslo	11,331.1-11,336.0	11,331.1-11,341.0	11,331.1-11,341.0	S.Africa rand (ad)	4,625.0-4,625.0
Oslo	11,331.1-11,336.0	11,331.1-11,341.0	11,331.1-11,341.0	S.Africa rand (ae)	4,625.0-4,625.0
Oslo	11,331.1-11,336.0	11,331.1-11,341.0	11,331.1-11,341.0	S.Africa rand (af)	4,625.0-4,625.0
Oslo	11,331.1-11,336.0	11,331.1-11,341.0	11,331.1-11,341.0	S.Africa rand (ag)	4,625.0-4,625.0
Oslo	11,331.1-11,336.0	11,331.1-11,341.0	11,331.1-11,341.0	S.Africa rand (ah)	4,625.0-4,625.0
Oslo	11,331.1-11,33				

Singapore	1,765/- 7,855	W Germany	1,582/- 5,835	Belgium (Com)	32.51-32.55
Malaysia	2,680/- 2,680	Switzerland	1,312/- 2,150	Hong Kong	7.655/- 7.655
Australia	1,228/- 1,203	Netherlands	1,784/- 1,785	Portugal	139.40-139.90
Canada	1,154/- 1,150	France	5,309/- 5,310	Spain	98.70-98.80
Sweden	5,805/- 5,815	Japan	143.35-143.75	Austria	11.12-11.15
Norway	6,110/- 6,110				

Rates supplied by Barclays Bank GTS and Exel

Rate Range	%	Money Rates	15	Finance	Hoe	15%
Discount Market Rates <td>%</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>	%					
Call Money (15%)	14 1/2	Week	15%			
Treasury Bills (Discount %)						
1 month	14 1/2	3	14 1/2			
2 month	14 1/2	3	14 1/2			
3 month	14 1/2	3	14 1/2			
4 month	14 1/2	3	14 1/2			
5 month	14 1/2	3	14 1/2			
6 month	14 1/2	3	14 1/2			
7 month	14 1/2	3	14 1/2			
8 month	14 1/2	3	14 1/2			
9 month	14 1/2	3	14 1/2			
10 month	14 1/2	3	14 1/2			
11 month	14 1/2	3	14 1/2			
12 month	14 1/2	3	14 1/2			
Trade Bills (Discount %)						
1 month	15 1/2					
2 month	14 1/2					
3 month	14 1/2					
4 month	14 1/2					
5 month	14 1/2					
6 month	14 1/2					
7 month	14 1/2					
8 month	14 1/2					
9 month	14 1/2					
10 month	14 1/2					
11 month	14 1/2					
12 month	14 1/2					
Interbank (net) Overnight	14 1/2					
1 month	14 1/2					
2 month	14 1/2					
3 month	14 1/2					
4 month	14 1/2					
5 month	14 1/2					
6 month	14 1/2					
7 month	14 1/2					
8 month	14 1/2					
9 month	14 1/2					
10 month	14 1/2					
11 month	14 1/2					
12 month	14 1/2					
Local Advances						
1 month	14 1/2					
2 month	14 1/2					
3 month	14 1/2					
4 month	14 1/2					
5 month	14 1/2					
6 month	14 1/2					
7 month	14 1/2					
8 month	14 1/2					
9 month	14 1/2					
10 month	14 1/2					
11 month	14 1/2					
12 month	14 1/2					
Current	7 1/2					
1 month	7 1/2					
2 month	7 1/2					
3 month	7 1/2					
4 month	7 1/2					
5 month	7 1/2					
6 month	7 1/2					
7 month	7 1/2					
8 month	7 1/2					
9 month	7 1/2					
10 month	7 1/2					
11 month	7 1/2					
12 month	7 1/2					
Deutsche Mark	8 1/2					
1 month	8 1/2					
2 month	8 1/2					
3 month	8 1/2					
4 month	8 1/2					
5 month	8 1/2					
6 month	8 1/2					
7 month	8 1/2					
8 month	8 1/2					

3 mth 14.2%-14.5% 6 mth 14%-14% 12 mth 14%-14%
 Dollar Cds (%) 1 mth 8.03-7.98
 3 mth 8.03-7.98 6 mth 8.03-7.98 12 mth 8.15-8.10
 Building Society Cds (%)
 1 mth 14%-14.5% 3 mth 14%-14% 6 mth 14%-14%
 9 mth 14%-14.5% 12 mth 14%-14%
 FRON

3 mth 14.2%-14.5% 6 mth 14%-14% 12 mth 14%-14%
 GOLD COINS (Per coin, EX VAT)
 Schanzer \$395.00-401.00 (\$211.00-214.00)
 Kruggerand \$395.00-399.00 (\$210.00-208.00)
 1/10oz \$595.00-601.00 (\$341.00-314.00)
 American Eagle \$395.00-401.00 (\$211.00-214.00)
 New Sovereigns \$201.00-201.00 (\$115.00-115.00)

Scheme I: 10.00 per cent. Schemes II & III: 10.27 per cent. Reference rate Aug 1, 1990 to Aug 31, 1990.
 Scheme IV & V: 15.021 per cent.

Platinum pm fnc: \$487.75 (€260.35).
 Palladium pm fnc: \$711.60 (€39.59).
 Spot Silver: \$4.83-4.85 (€2.575-2.590)

LONDON FINANCIAL FUTURES

FT-SE 100				Previous open interest 25682				Three month ECU				Previous open interest 2503			
Sep 90	...	2200.0	2200.0	2174.0	2175.0	2150		Sep 90	...	89.70	89.70	88.67	89.23	85	
Dec 90	...	2253.0	2253.0	2233.0	2233.5	302		Dec 90	...	88.84	89.94	88.82	89.51	45	
Three Month Sterling				Previous open interest 171867				US Treasury Bond				Previous open interest 4754			
Sep 90	...	85.18	85.16	85.13	85.15	2445		Dec 90	...	88.19	88.20	86.08	86.09	323	

Dec 90	92.07	92.08	92.05	92.06	92.06	Dec 90	89.57	89.69	89.56	89.64	
Three Month Euro DM					Previous open interest 58239	German Govt Bond					Previous open interest 77272
Sep 90	91.48	91.49	91.45	91.45	1530	Sep 90	91.58	91.91	91.41	91.51	
Dec 90	91.15	91.19	91.11	91.13	4271	Dec 90	91.58	91.57	91.07	91.11	

COMMODITIES

LONDON COB		LONDON METAL EXCHANGE			
COCA		Official prices/volume previous day		Rudolf Wolff	
Sep 720-717	AMT Futures	(2/tonne)	Cash	3 month	Vol
Dec 763-732	Jul 837-833				
Mar 785-734	Sep 856-852				
May 816-813	Dec 879-877				
	Vol 3244				
		Copper Gde A	1579.0-1580.0	1551.5-1552.5	309825

236.9-238.73	Jan 632-BST	Sep 608-595	Aluminum HP	1851 0-1852.0	1855 0-1856.0	24740
239.75-240	Mar 638-637	Vot 5094	Nickel*	11250-11250	11050-11100	14538
240.00-240.50	SUGAR	C Czarukow				
241.00-241.50	FOB	Vot 817				
242.00-242.50	Oct 237 6-37 2	May 232 0-31 0				
243.00-243.50	Dec 241 4-31 0	Aug 235 0-32 0				
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307.00-307.50						

POTATO	Sp 112.75	No 116.00	Ja 101.75	Sep 108.7	107.5	(% of hr)	79.10	Sheep	Cattle
Open Close	Mo 122.00	Mo 125.45	Ja 126.60	Oct 110.3	109.0	GB (+)	79.10	141.34	105.47
BARLEY class (9/0)	Nov 108.8	106.8	Nov 100.0	100.0	100.0	GB (+)	-5.68	+3.02	+1.70
Sp 109.50	No 113.40	Ja 117.20	Dec 107.0	106.0	106.0	GB (+)	+7.1	+1.10	-12.8
Mo 120.50	Mo 121.60	Ja 121.60	Jan 107.0	106.0	106.0	GB (+)	79.10	141.48	104.73
Live Cattle Contract	Feb 107.0	106.0	Feb 107.0	106.0	106.0	GB (+)	79.10	141.48	104.73

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LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

071-481 4481

COMPANY LAWYER

North West to £30k package + car

Our client's continuing nationwide growth has seen it acknowledged as the market leader in its field. To broaden its existing management expertise, it now wishes to appoint a lawyer to establish a highly commercial and entrepreneurial legal department.

As a member of the executive team, it will be your responsibility to provide advice and assistance to all levels of management including the Board. You will become the focal point in co-ordinating the legal activities of the company, whilst maintaining close personal contact with existing external advisors.

You will be a qualified solicitor, with experience of commercial, employment and property issues, gained either in a professional firm or corporate environment. You should be seeking a role which will further develop your technical and commercial expertise in a dynamic organisation, where you can make a real impact on its continuing success. Ref: K/229

To apply please contact Julie Hagshaw at the Liverpool office.

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Our client is one of the best-known City firms and has an international network of offices. It has a reputation for excellence, innovation and creativity.

Its corporate department provides a wide range of expertise and advice to a prestigious client base including major U.K. insurance companies, international insurance groups, insurance brokers and the re-insurance world.

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A fraudulent justice?

Should complex fraud continue to be tried by juries? This question was at the heart of a working party report to the Bar Council published last week and prepared against the background of intense interest in the Guinness trial. Had the four defendants been acquitted, no doubt there would have been a hue and cry to reassess, if not to reintroduce, the recommendation of Lord Roskill's Committee in 1985 that trial by jury in cases of serious and complex fraud should be replaced by trial by a tribunal consisting of a judge and two lay members.

The laymen were to be selected from a panel of 150 to 200 people chosen for their knowledge of financial matters. In the event, the four defendants have been convicted of most of the charges that they faced. Yet there has already been an editorial to the effect that the length and cost of the trial reinforces the argument that a system of random choice of lay jurors from the general population is not the best way of bringing fraudsters to book.

What are the most important considerations? Are they length and cost? The working party accepts their relevance and relative importance, but rightly accords far greater importance to the reliability of jury verdicts. Nobody is likely to make the sort of imprecations against the Guinness jury



The Guinness case has placed the spotlight on

whether juries are equipped to handle complex fraud cases, Roger Henderson, QC, reports

that might reasonably be expected to be levelled at a triumvirate. Had there been outright acquittals by a select three-man court, no doubt the result would have been condemned as an establishment whitewash and public confidence in the system would have been impaired. Upon conviction by such a court, the defendants could correctly have pointed out the extent to which they had been disadvantaged by comparison with others charged with serious non-fraudulent offences susceptible to comparable terms of imprisonment.

Of course, juries can make mistakes. So can judges. But ordinary people can reasonably expect that 12 citizens selected at random will not be willing to convict unless they are convinced of a defendant's guilt. The same confidence is unlikely to be reposed in a judge alone or in a judge sitting with two specially selected laymen. As Lord Devlin said: "Jury trial is an insurance that the law and prosecuting process conforms to the ordinary man's idea of what is fair and just and is the

ultimate protection against tyranny." The fear is that there will be acquittals where there should be convictions; in the terms of the Roskill report, that fraudsters will not be brought to book. The implementation of many of that committee's other recommendations must be given time to be tested. If fear of wrongful acquittal is to be dispelled or to be proved, there needs to be some hard evidence, either that serious and complex fraud cases are not being pursued at all because the prosecuting authorities consider that a jury would be unable to master the arcane subject matter, or about how juries deliberate in such cases.

In so doing, I hope that it would also be possible to investigate pre-trial causes of delay. However, the department and others are hamstrung in obtaining evidence of what goes on within the secrecy of a jury's retiring room. Section 8 of the Contempt of Court Act 1981 makes it a contempt of court to seek to obtain such evidence. As long as research into the quality of jurors' deliberations is in effect

prohibited, any judgment on the subject is necessarily imperfect.

A carefully planned research project is required and the 1981 act requires amendment. Without that, the impressions of practitioners and observers will be susceptible to criticism, particularly that the evidence is anecdotal. Only if there is reliable evidence that the guilty – and that begs the question – are not being prosecuted or are being acquitted, will abandonment of the jury system in complex fraud cases become arguably justifiable.

That is not to say that improvements do not need to be made and a number of these are suggested in the report to the Bar Council:

- The removal of financial penalties upon jurors in long cases by making material improvements in their compensation for loss of income.
- The removal of the right to be excused from jury service between 65 and 70.
- A special court centre or courts equipped, designed and of a size sufficient to aid speedy and convenient complex fraud trials.
- Enhancement of jurors' retiring facilities.
- Guidance to jurors about note-taking.
- Increased resources for police fraud squads.
- A specialist panel of judges.
- Continuing education for counsel in this field of work.

The report does not address



The Guinness trial, decided by jury: Ernest Saunders, foreground, with his co-defendants, Gerald Rosson (to his left), Anthony Parnes and Sir Jack Lyons. The jury sits to the right of Justice Henry

other possibilities that were unanimously rejected by Lord Roskill's committee, such as trial by a single judge or trial by a special jury. These, also, should only be re-evaluated if the evidence is made available that permits reasoned criticism of the quality of jurors' deliberations.

Since no barrister or solicitor is allowed to sit on a jury, and judges

are chosen only from their ranks, it can only be by the opinions of practitioners, judges and informed observers that juries are judged. On the basis of evidence from practitioners, the report concludes that juries selected entirely at random in all classes of case, including complex fraud cases, be expected to return sensible and just verdicts.

I agree, but I would prefer to have reliable and cogent evidence to justify that view and I have a lurking doubt about whether the quality of deliberations is as high as it would be if there were a requirement that a panel of jurors must include, say, six people of 40 or more years of age.

● The author is chairman of the public affairs committee of the Bar.

Law Report September 4 1990 Court of Appeal

Court cannot use European law to override sex bias compensation limit

Marshall v Southampton and South West Hampshire Area Health Authority (Teaching) (No 2)
Before Lord Justice Dillon, Lord Justice Butler-Sloss and Lord Justice Staughton
[Judgment July 31]

The English court did not have power under European law to override the limit placed by section 65(2) of the Sex Discrimination Act 1975, as amended, on the amount of compensation awardable for unlawful discrimination, as article 6 of Council Directive 76/207/EEC of February 9, 1976 on the implementation of the principle of equal treatment for men and women as regards access to employment, vocational training and promotion, and working conditions (OJ 1976 No L 39 p40) did not have direct effect.

The Court of Appeal so held in reserved judgments by a

majority (Lord Justice Dillon dissenting) when dismissing an appeal by Miss Helen Marshall from the Employment Appeal Tribunal (Mr Justice Wood, Mr R. J. Lewis and Mr R. H. Phillips) ([1990] ECR 6) which had allowed an appeal by Southampton and South West Hampshire Health Authority (Teaching) from the inclusion by an industrial tribunal, in an award of compensation of a sum for interest. Leave to appeal to the House of Lords was granted.

Section 65 of the 1975 Act provides: "(1) Where an industrial tribunal finds that a complaint presented to it... is well founded the tribunal shall make such of the following as it considers just and equitable... (b) an order requiring the respondent to pay to the complainant compensation of an amount corresponding to any damages he could have been ordered by a county court... to

pay... if the complaint had fallen to be dealt with under section 66..."

Subsection (2), as amended by, respectively, section 125(1) of the Employment Protection Act 1975 and section 159(2) of the Employment Protection (Consolidation) Act 1978 provides:

"The amount of compensation awarded to a person under subsection (1)(b) shall not exceed the limit for the time being imposed by [section 75 of the Employment Protection (Consolidation) Act 1978]."

Article 6 of Council Directive 76/207 provides: "Member states shall introduce into their national legal systems such measures as are necessary to enable all persons who consider themselves wronged by failure to apply to them the principle of equal treatment within the meaning of articles 3, 4 and 5, to pursue their claims by judicial process after recourse to other

competent authorities". Miss Marshall in person; Mr Andrew Lydard for the health authority; Mr David Pannick as *amicus curiae*.

LORD JUSTICE DILLON said that Miss Marshall had been employed by the health authority as a senior dietitian. She was dismissed at the age of 62 because she was a woman. Had she been a man her employment would have continued at least until the age of 65.

She claimed that she had been the victim of unlawful discrimination under the 1975 Act. But since section 6(4) provided that the prohibition of discrimination by an employer on the ground of sex did not apply in relation to death or retirement, she relied on article 5 of Council Directive 76/207 which provided:

"(1) Application of the principle of equal treatment with

regard to working conditions, including the conditions governing dismissal, means that men and women shall be guaranteed the same conditions without discrimination on grounds of sex. (2) To this end, member states shall take (various specified measures)".

The Court of Justice of the European Communities held in Case 152/84 *Marshall v Southampton and South West Hampshire Area Health Authority (Teaching)* ([1986] QB 401) that there had been discrimination contrary to the Directive and that Miss Marshall was entitled to pursue her claim for compensation in the national court despite section 6(4).

The Court of Appeal, which had directed the reference to the European Court, therefore referred the claim back to the industrial tribunal to assess compensation.

The provision relevant for

that purpose was section 65 of the 1975 Act, as amended. The limit under subsection (2) was, at the relevant time, £6,250. Section 66, to which section 65(1)(b) referred, provided, *inter alia*, that proceedings to which section 66 applied should be brought only in a county court, but that all such remedies were to be obtainable in such proceedings as were obtainable in the High Court.

The health authority paid Miss Marshall £6,250 before the further hearing before the industrial tribunal, but Miss Marshall held itself entitled and bound to award adequate compensation, on the basis of a passage in Case 14/83 *von Colson and Kamann v Land Nordrhein-Westfalen* ([1984] ECR 1891, 1909).

"If a member state chooses to penalise breaches of [the prohibition of discrimination] by the award of compensation, then in order to ensure that it is effective and that it has a deterrent effect, that compensation must in any event be adequate in relation to the damage sustained..."

The tribunal assessed Miss Marshall's loss at £19,405, and awarded her that sum less the amount already received. The £19,405 included £7,710 interest.

The health authority paid, without appealing, the balance of the capital sum awarded, but it appealed against the inclusion of the sum for interest. The Employment Appeal Tribunal allowed the appeal and the award was reduced accordingly.

Although Miss Marshall's appeal was only over the matter of interest, the validity in relation to her of the limit in section 65(2) of the 1975 Act was also in issue, because, *inter alia*, if it was valid it was a complete answer to her claim to interest.

The starting point for considering the effect in national courts of EEC directives was article 189 of the Treaty of Rome which provided, *inter alia*:

"A directive shall be binding, as to the result to be achieved, upon each member state to which it is addressed, but shall leave to the national authorities the choice of form and methods".

It had been held in the European Court that one effect of that was that, in the absence of legislation by a member state to implement a directive, the deterrent effect of the directive could not be directly applied by national courts in litigation between individuals.

Miss Marshall owed her success in the European Court to the fact that her employers were a public body which (as was common ground) was regarded for purposes of European law as an emanation of the national state.

The principle applied in *Marshall* was set out at pp421-422: "46... wherever the provisions of a directive appear, as far as the subject matter is concerned, to be unconditional and sufficiently precise: those provisions may be relied upon by an individual against the state where that state fails to im-

plement the directive in national law by the end of the period prescribed or where it fails to implement the directive correctly." That view is based on the consideration that it would be incompatible with the binding nature which article 189... confers on the directive to hold as a matter of principle that the obligation imposed thereby cannot be relied on by those concerned. From that the court deduced that a member state which has not adopted the implementing measures required by the directive within the prescribed period may not plead, as against individuals, its own failure to perform the obligations which the directive entails."

By parity of reasoning with that holding, the obligation under article 6 of a national statute which had chosen to penalise unlawful discrimination by the award of compensation, to ensure that the compensation was adequate in relation to the damage sustained, had to override the limitation in section 65(2).

The industrial tribunal had therefore been entitled to disregard that limit. The thing to write that limitation out of a national statute, by a form of estoppel, as explained in paragraph 47 of *Marshall*, it was not necessarily the same thing to write into the statute a power that was not there.

It was abundantly clear that as a matter of national law industrial tribunals had no power, inherent or otherwise, to award interest on or include interest in an award, because, *inter alia*, all that could be awarded under section 65(1)(b) was "compensation of an amount corresponding to any damages", and interest, although part of compensation, was not part of "damages".

The question then was whether it was possible for the national court, by an application of the estoppel principle in *Marshall*, to treat section 65(1)(b) as a broad power to award compensation, disregarding the limitation to damages stated in the section, by reason of article 6.

After considerable hesitation, his Lordship had come to the view, for reasons given by him, that that was possible. The case of *von Colson* was not concerned with the estoppel principle, and so was distinguishable, and his Lordship would allow the appeal.

LORD JUSTICE BUTLER-SLOSS said that the most important issue was whether article 6 had direct application in the English court, so as to require that court to give effect to it despite national legislation to the contrary.

In *von Colson*, the European Court said at p1909: "[Article 6] does not include any unconditional and sufficiently precise obligation as regards sanctions for discrimination which, in the absence of implementing measures adopted in good time may be relied on by individuals in order to obtain

specific compensation under the directive, where that is not provided for or permitted under national law." That, subject to Case 222/84 *Johnston v Chief Constable of the Royal Ulster Constabulary* ([1987] QB 129), appeared to be conclusive on the question of compensation, which was implicit in article 6. *Johnston*, in which Miss Marshall relied, was a long way from the considerations in the present case.

The European Court had, therefore, held that article 6, other than in very special circumstances, was not sufficiently direct and precise to be applied directly by national courts.

It followed that the court did not have jurisdiction under European law to override the national legislation in order to sanction a sum of compensation in excess of the statutory limitation.

The only other possibility was to consider whether there was any ambiguity in the wording of the English legislation. Her Ladyship found section 65(2) clear and unambiguous.

The question whether "damages" in section 65(1)(b) included interest, and whether consequently there might be an ambiguity which should be resolved in accordance with article 6, was academic, since there was no ambiguity as to the total limit on compensation, which had already been exceeded in Miss Marshall's case, without the addition of interest.

Her Ladyship would therefore, with regret, dismiss the appeal.

LORD JUSTICE STAUGHTON said that, although section 6(4) of the 1975 Act had been amended by section 159 of the Sex Discrimination Act 1975, so that Miss Marshall would now succeed against the health authority on liability without needing to rely on direct effect, the Act had not been amended so as to implement directive 76/207 on the topic of compensation.

Although article 6 did not expressly mention sanctions or compensation at all, *von Colson* had held that those matters were implicit in the article. However, that case also held that such provisions as to compensation did not have direct effect, even where the claim was brought against a body which was to be treated as the member state.

It was arguable that "damages" in section 65(1)(b) included interest, by way of damages, whether on a purely English construction of the statute or because that result might (his Lordship did not say must) achieve consistency with EEC law.

However it was unnecessary to decide that question as it was right, in the circumstances, to allow the health authority to rely on the limit in section 65(2) in resisting an award of interest.

The appeal should be dismissed.

Solicitors: Le Brasseur, Treasury Solicitor.

Reasonable time for bank to examine documents

Bankers Trust Company v State Bank of India
Before Mr Justice Hirst
[Judgment July 31]

Under article 16 of the Uniform Customs and Practice for Documentary Credits, 1983 Revision, the reasonable time within which an issuing bank had to examine the documents presented to it before refusing them, on the ground that they appeared upon their face not to accord with the terms of the credit agreement, was the time required by the bank to determine on the basis of the documents alone whether to take up or refuse them.

Mr Justice Hirst so held in the Commercial Court of the Queen's Bench Division in giving judgment for the defendants, State Bank of India, against a claim by the plaintiffs, Bankers Trust Co, for a reimbursement of \$10,335m, being payment

made to the defendant on a confirmed irrevocable letter of credit without recourse, of which the plaintiffs claimed a refund following their rejection of the relevant documents, because of discrepancies.

Mr Peter Goldsmith, QC and Mr Julian Flaux for the plaintiffs; Mr Peter Scott, QC and Mr Mark Hapgood for the defendants.

MR JUSTICE HIRST said that he rejected the plaintiffs' argument that an implied term should be read into article 16 that a reasonable time included time for the applicant to refer to the applicant for whose account the letter of credit was opened.

That did not embargo consultation with the applicant to determine whether he wished to waive or not, provided (and this was the crucial proviso) that

that fell within the reasonable time needed by the issuing bank itself to carry out its function and did not extend it.

If the applicant had not made up his mind prior to the expiry of the reasonable time the issue of the article 16D rejection notice by the issuing bank would not, as the expert evidence showed, preclude further discussion or possible subsequent waiver; indeed there had been evidence that the giving of the rejection Telex was the most common way of triggering discussion to resolve problems raised by the existence of discrepancies.

Solicitors: Linklaters & Paines, Slaughter & May.

Correction
In *Legal Aid Board v Russell* (The Times June 29) references to Order 65, rule 5 of the Rules of the Supreme Court should be to Order 62, rule 5.

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A new age of respect

Lawyers are the technicians, the "back-room boys" of the business world. The Guinness affair has demonstrated the dire consequences of disregarding or overruling their technical advice. The humiliation of the Guinness four is directly due to their cavalier attitudes towards the law and lawyers. Not surprisingly, therefore, there was considerable satisfaction at the outcome of the trial among many City solicitors.

"I think the result is great for City lawyers," Rowan Bosworth-Davies, a solicitor at Richards Butler and a former member of the Fraud Squad, says. "From now on clients will think twice before disregarding, or not consulting, their lawyers. I think it puts us clearly in the ascendant."

Whether the result will lead inevitably to American-style lawyer-mania is not so clear. Some commentators have suggested that businessmen will now do nothing without referring first to their lawyers and that legal teams will consequently grow massively.

The Guinness affair has shown just how dangerous it can be to disregard the

advice of lawyers, Edward Fennell writes

as requests for advice increase. Yet most leading London firms say that their clients have already learned that lesson and changed their mode of operation. John Newbegin, of Cameron Markby Hewitt, says that he noticed a change in attitudes from about 18 months ago in the wake of the Blue Arrow affair. In the case of the merchant banks, legal advice has now become much more systematic to avoid the possibility of inadvertent errors being made.

Where last week's verdicts may have a real impact, however, is on ambitious entrepreneurs who are accustomed to getting their own way and who dislike any brakes being applied by lawyers.

"During the trial, a lot of people were by no means sure that a conviction would follow," Charles Allen-Jones, of

Linklaters, says. "Consequently, the result of the trial has come as something of a shock and should mean that even the strong personalities will now pause to seek legal advice. Henceforward, they are going to have to disclose fully, in advance, to their lawyers what they intend doing to establish that it is within the law."

The sentences will also give more muscle to lawyers when they issue warnings to their clients. According to Mr Bosworth-Davies, there will be less fudging of legal advice and fewer attempts to find favour with the client. Lawyers will be more confident about doing a fully professional job and be more self-assured when they present clients with unpalatable truths. There are, however, pitfalls as well as benefits for lawyers. The more advice is sought on complex issues in

grey areas of the law, the more danger there is that incorrect interpretations will be given. The more requests for advice there are, the more lawyers become indispensable, and the greater the risk of error.

Just how lawyers will deal with this is an important issue. There may, for example, be a strong argument for tightening up the internal procedures of law firms in order to have detailed records of what advice clients were given and when. Traditionally, it has not been a common practice to make notes on every piece of advice nor to record every meeting with a client in depth. However, it may be in the interest of lawyers to start doing this. As a result of his former career in the police force, Mr Bosworth-Davies now tape-records all his meetings with clients. "I have seen what can happen when you do not have a proper system for taking notes, and this is a precaution to protect me," he says.

Whether other firms will follow Mr Bosworth-Davies' example is uncertain. The traditional pragmatism of English lawyers has en-



The result is great: solicitor Rowan Bosworth-Davies

couraged them to aim for what is effective rather than to worry excessively about "belt and braces" security. Security carries a price tag and, at the end of the day, it is the clients who have to pay. Will they be prepared to pay for added safety measures that are primarily in lawyers' in-

terests? Several firms have expressed anxiety that legal fees will have to rise to ensure that corners are no longer cut. The Guinness affair has raised at least one crucial question for lawyers. How tight must our systems be if we are to protect ourselves as well as our clients?

INNS AND OUTS

As the convictions and stiff sentences in the Guinness trial sink in around the City, the man who helped start the criminal investigation is coming to Europe. New York firm Nickson Hargrave Devans & Doyle is this week holding two seminars, one in Stockholm and the other in London (September 7 at Gray's Inn in conjunction with Jaques & Lewis). The seminars will address the growing trend in the US towards criminal investigations and prosecutions of companies, offices and directors. Guest speaker is Rudolph Giuliani, who, as US Attorney for the Southern District of New York, led the high-profile prosecutions for insider trading and securities fraud that, among others, uncovered Ivan Bosky's illegal dealings, which in turn exposed the Guinness payment into a Bosky account. This led the US Securities and Exchange Commission to tip off the Department of Trade and Industry about possible wrong-doings during the Guinness takeover of Distillers. V.G. Staffan Lundback, a partner with Nickson Hargrave, says: "Mr Giuliani will provide a timely and dramatic first-hand view of the subject by speaking of insider trading, enforcement of securities laws and the process of criminal investigation and prosecution." The firm anticipates a massive turnout.

While UK and US law firms with offices in the Gulf consider bringing their lawyers home, some US attorneys are preparing for action advising the military on the spot. Two ten-lawyer legal units of Army Reserve members, one in New York and one in the Bronx, have been told that they will be among the first to be called up if the Gulf crisis continues. The lawyers will spend most of their time advising the commanders on the legality of their actions as well as drafting wills and powers of attorney for the soldiers on active duty. They will also help negotiate supply contracts and handle relations with Saudi Arabia. If war does break out, then part of their brief is to ensure that the US forces comply with international conventions and with the rules governing the use of weapons as well as prosecute and defend at courts martial.

An unfavourable account

Rearranging legal bills to suit the books is common practice in the US, a study finds

Disrespect of lawyers is almost universal and it has a long history. In the United States, where the number of lawyers has doubled in the past 20 years as their fees have grown larger, jokes about the profession have replaced ethnic jokes as dinner party conversation. "How do you know when a lawyer is lying? His lips move."

Stories about the sharp practices of American lawyers are legendary, but almost entirely apocryphal. Lisa Lerman, a law professor at the Catholic University in Washington DC, has tried to catalogue some of the habits of lawyers in private practice. Her findings, published in a recent issue of the *University of Pennsylvania Law Review*, show widespread deception over fees charged, including the padding of bills, charging two clients for the same time and doing unnecessary work.

Her research was based on anecdotes from interviews with a sample of 20 American practitioners, but her study was systematic and written up in a 100-page academic article accompanied by 392 foot-

notes. She found that the lawyers were lying about the type or degree of expertise they had, deceiving their clients for their own convenience or to control the flow of work, and cheating on bills to impress partners in the firm.

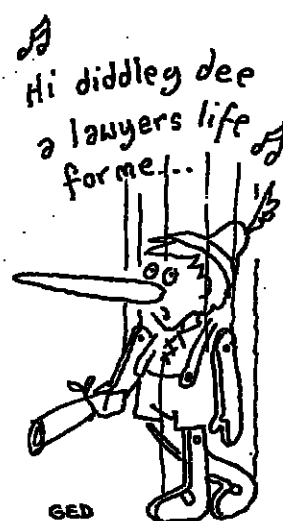
Most of her interviewees were in private practice, although a few worked for government bodies. They were youngish, from small and large firms and local and national practices, but the focus was on lawyers doing civil work. Professor Lerman talked to her subjects in confidence, either face to face or on the telephone.

The main motivation for the cheating was the desire to make money, a drive that has intensified as the American legal profession has become increasingly competitive.

American law firms hire lawyers and set charges that relate not to the amount of work available, but to the profit level sought by the partners.

If there is not enough work for the lawyers to do, they must choose to do unnecessary work to be about the number of hours they work, or to fail to meet the minimum number of hours required for billing purposes and thereby reduce their chances of becoming a partner. "The sub-culture of the law firm does not put much emphasis on truthfulness," Professor Lerman says. "In large firms, earning money is valued above all else."

One of her subjects, given the pseudonym Winston, reported that makework, which is work that the client pays for, but that does not lead



to any useful result, was the most common kind of deception. He offered as an example a case where a company hired his firm and another firm to work on two similar matters. His firm "did an exhaustive

\$100,000 job and produced a two-inch binder filled with memos... The other firm did a 15-page memo that cost about \$5,000. The client was "initially kind of horrified at the difference. It had something to do with the fact that the partner who had the matter in our firm felt that he had to get his billings up, thought he had to make a strong impression on the firm at that point in his career and he had people around who could do the work for him," the subject said.

Some of the lawyers said they had a kind of Robin Hood policy, robbing the rich to pay for the poor. Michael Williams, another pseudonym, said his charging practices were influenced by the ability of the client to pay.

"There is pressure to bill at least eight hours a day and I generally bill as much as I can to the richest client and underbill clients who cannot afford standard rates. It is rough justice," he said.

Others were appalled at what they found. Mary Helen Murphy (pseudonym) described a lawyer in her firm who worked an average of two hours a day but submitted bills for 12 to 16 hours work. She complained about this, only to be accosted by the man and physically threatened.

Professor Lerman has a number of recommendations for the profession, which include amending the model rules to force lawyers who charge clients on an hourly basis to record their hours when they finish the work. They should have to provide their clients with itemised bills showing exactly how many hours were spent on each job, she says. Lawyers should also have a positive duty to disclose accurately the extent of their expertise and should be under an obligation to confront colleagues who are breaking the rules.

Professor Lerman would like to know whether her findings hold good in the United Kingdom or whether lies are unnecessary on the other side of the Atlantic.

LUCY HODGES

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(Source: UK NRS: April '89 - March '90)

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

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of Science & Industry

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Further details of the post and application form can be obtained from the Personnel Secretary, North East Worcestershire College, School Drive, Bromsgrove, Worcestershire, B60 1PQ. Telephone: (0527) 79500, ext 333.

Closing date for applications - 14 September 1990.

Northern Ireland Civil Service

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Closing date: 4 October 1990

Ref: SB 9990 Tel: Belfast 484567 Ext. 2781

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Applications are invited for the senior management position of Director of the Public Services Training Council.

The Council is an advisory body representing the main employers and trade unions of the public service and the successful candidate will be responsible for expanding its operations into the 1990s.

The postholder, in support of more effective management in the public service, will be required to:

- organise high quality management development programmes and meet current and emerging needs shared by public service organisations;
- provide an efficient consultancy service to public authorities in managing organisational change;
- promote best practice in leadership and management through innovative and experimental activities.

The post, which is one of the most challenging and interesting in the public service, will probably be of interest to:

- ★ Senior managers with experience of running large organisations and who have a thorough knowledge and experience of best management development practice;

- or
- ★ Senior management training consultants currently leading professional teams, who are currently engaged in management and organisational development consultancy, preferably in the public service, at top level.

Applicants must have extensive senior management experience in the public or private sector with particular emphasis on management development practice. Possession of at least a primary degree or membership of an appropriate professional body would be an advantage.

The appointment will be for an initial period of 3 years with the possibility of renewal for a further period or of conversion to a permanent post. A secondment arrangement could also be considered.

Salary will be at Northern Ireland Civil Service Grade 5 level (£32,551-£36,997) with further increments payable, depending on performance, up to a maximum of £43,307. Previous relevant experience will be taken into account when determining starting salary.

Assistance with relocation expenses may be available.

Completed application forms must be accompanied by a detailed C.V.

The Northern Ireland Civil Service Commissioners may decide to interview only those applicants who appear to them, from the information available, to be most suitable in terms of relevant experience and qualifications.

Please write or telephone for an application form (using the extension number indicated and quoting the Job Reference) to the Civil Service Commission, Rosepark House, Upper Newtownards Road, Belfast BT4 3NR.

Completed forms must be returned to arrive not later than 4 October 1990.

The Northern Ireland Civil Service is an Equal Opportunity Employer and welcomes applications from men and women irrespective of their religion or disability.

LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

THE TIMES

071-481 4481 LEGAL APPOINTMENTS 071-481 4481

WORKING FOR YOU

This advertisement appeared in The Times on 5th July 1990.

Every day over 1.1 million people read The Times. So when you advertise in the Legal Appointments Section, you know that your advertisement is really working for you.

THE TIMES

THE TIMES LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

STAR-BOARD POSITION

Major City shipping practice charging a top course into the 90's is looking for top quality (senior) with wide (international) experience to complement its team. The successful candidate will reflect the high calibre of candidates expected.

In the past we always considered The Times to be the platform for legal appointments - this has now been confirmed. We gained immediate response which carried on all week accumulating to a total of 50 replies. Exceedingly pleased an overwhelmed by response.

Source: UK NRS April - March 1990

Contact Claire Kaufman on 071-481 4481

Age Concern, Sunderland requires a Chief Executive c.£17,500 pa



Applications are invited for the post of Chief Executive for an active Age Concern group covering the area of Sunderland Borough.

The successful applicant will succeed the present post holder who retires in December 1990.

Age Concern, Sunderland is a registered charity which has, for forty years, successfully provided a variety of services to elderly people in the community.

We are looking for an imaginative leader to expand these services and develop others.

If you have the ability to enthuse and involve other people in this essential service, we would like to hear from you.

The salary for the post is c.£17,500 pa. Other conditions of service are attractive and include assistance with re-location where appropriate.

Still interested? Then please telephone 091-514 1131 for further details or write in confidence with full CV, together with a letter demonstrating how you meet our requirements, to: David Graham, Chairman, Age Concern, Sunderland, Grange House, Stockton Road, Sunderland. Closing date for receipt of applications is 24th September, 1990.

LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

THE CHAMBERS OF PATRICK BACK, Q.C. TEMPLE, - WINCHESTER - BOURNEMOUTH - OXFORD

INVITE APPLICATIONS FOR TWO ESTABLISHED PRACTITIONERS

- 1) Civil / Commercial / Chancery
- 1) General Common Law

FOR OUR ANNEXE AT 4 SAINT PETERS STREET, WINCHESTER

Applications will be treated in the strictest confidence and should be addressed to:-

THE CHIEF CLERK TO PATRICK BACK, Q.C.
3 PAPER BUILDINGS
TEMPLE, LONDON EC4Y 7EU
dx: 1024 LONDON.

Booth Hall Children's Hospital Research and Development Trust

TRUST DIRECTOR

£25K + 2 Litre car

The Trust is a registered charity, working to raise money for Booth Hall, a high profile Children's Hospital, based in Manchester.

They are seeking a new Trust Director to continue the excellent work.

The successful applicant will probably be a mature individual with a substantial range of contacts, such as a business person, public or voluntary service worker, or someone with a Services background. Previous experience in the field of charity or promotional work would be an advantage.

To apply, please forward your CV quoting Ref: B4114 to Richard Crosby, Executive Resourcing, P.E. International plc, 212 Washway Road, Sale, M33 1KN or phone 061-961 8866 for an application form.



P.E. International

BE A VOLUNTEER IN HUMANA A TASK FOR EVERYBODY

HUMANA creates development for people in the Third World Countries. HUMANA is a clothes collecting charity organisation. HUMANA sells secondhand clothes.

Join HUMANA in Austria:
• Truckdriver with HGV license to empty and transport secondhand clothes.
• Fine sorter or clothes, sort clothes for sale in HUMANA's secondhand shops.

Join HUMANA in Germany:
• Truckdriver with HGV license. See above mentioned.
• Sorter of clothes, sort clothes for HUMANA's secondhand shop, for wholesale and recycling industries.

Be a volunteer for a year. Write, in English, your name, address, phone no., age, education, experience and why you would like to be a volunteer in HUMANA.
"HUMANA VOLUNTEER", 37 District Rd, Wembley, Middlesex, HA9 2LE.

PUBLIC & HEALTH CARE

THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT have a vacancy for PART-TIME NURSING SISTER/CHARGE NURSE (20 hours per week)

We are seeking a Nursing Sister/Charge Nurse, ideally with a background in Occupational Health.

The post should appeal to someone who is flexible, adaptable and prepared to take their place in a busy team to assist in the development of the Occupational Health Service within the Palace of Westminster.

Salary £5 391 pa rising to £7 266 pa. Generous leave, free Life Assurance, Sick Pay schemes and interest-free season ticket loan.

For further details please contact:

Establishments Office, House of Commons, London SW1A 0AA.

Telephone (071) 219 5544 (24-hour answering service). Quoting reference: 28/173/T.

Closing date for receipt of applications, 21 September 1990.

The House of Commons and House of Lords Services are Equal Opportunities Employers. Applications from Registered Disabled candidates will be welcome.

UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM LECTURESHIP IN SOCIOLOGY AND SOCIAL POLICY

The Department of Sociology and Social Policy invite applications for this temporary post. Emphasis will be on research, and the person appointed will be primarily responsible for developing research in areas that will sustain the provision of the Department's income that is in addition to its income. Appointment may be in any field of social research but the Department is particularly seeking candidates in one of four fields: social dimensions of health and health care; interaction of public policy and industrial change; issues in social order, race and ethnicity studies.

The post is tenable from 1 January 1991 for a period of three years. Appointment will be made on either the Lecturer A Scale (£12,086 - £18,752 pa) or Lecturer B Scale (£11,935 - £22,311 pa) as appropriate. Further particulars from The Personnel Officer, Old Shore Hall, Durham, DH1 1HP (tel. 0191 774 4007) to whom applications, three copies, including a full CV and names and addresses of three referees, should be sent not later than 26 September 1990. Please quote reference 585.

Continued on next page

Milk the market for a good job

Jobs have been relatively easy to find in the past few years, but now there is a downturn in the market. Graduates should not leave their search too late, Sally Watts warns

Next year, use the milk round. This unanimous advice to students who will graduate in 1991 comes from people with an overall view of the jobs market for new graduates, which is currently experiencing a downturn that is expected to last at least until next summer. And according to one specialist, the summer fairs have offered fewer job opportunities.

The bonanza of the past few years has encouraged many finalists to take a relaxed approach to finding a job, bypassing the milk round and leaving the search until after their degree. But 1990 graduates are not having as easy a time as those of 1988 and 1989.

"It is becoming clear that employers are considerably more cautious than in recent years," Keith Dugdale, the chairman of the Graduate Careers Advisory Service, says. "They are looking carefully at their graduate intake and are not unduly concerned if they do not meet their recruitment target."

"For new graduates, this means a mismatch between their expectations and the reality."

The mismatch is making it

harder for those who postponed the search until after their examinations. Mr Dugdale, who is also head of the careers service at Strathclyde University, says. He expects the milk round to "reassert itself" next year as an important recruitment medium, particularly for finalists aiming for marketing and personnel openings with blue chip companies.

The value of the milk round is also emphasised by Helen Perkins, the chairman of the Association of Graduate Recruiters (AGR). In July the AGR's survey of job prospects showed a 12 per cent downturn over the past six months, and by the beginning of August employers' recruitment campaigns had ended, whereas they are usually still struggling to meet their targets.

Predictably, graduates whose degrees are in the arts, humanities or social sciences are the first to feel the effects.

"This year the whole atmosphere is different," Miss Perkins says. "This time last year personnel managers were looking harassed and drawn, but this year they are more relaxed. We are cautious about exaggerating, but

two things are at work: the mini recession and the fact that employers are to some extent scaling down."

"My advice to new graduates is not to panic. It is a healthy situation, although it means they have to work a bit harder at their search and be more targeted on the jobs they want. Students should use the milk round. It is a real opportunity because companies come with real job offers to have a first look at the students and give students a chance to look at them."

"If they leave all their searching until after the finals, the career start of their dreams, or vacancies in the company of their dreams, may have gone."

Although the jobs market is not suffering from the "major upset" of the early 1980s, Peter Elvin, the careers officer at Essex University, anticipates that some 1990 graduates will still be job-hunting at the end of the year and that in 1991 more vacancies will be filled in the milk round cycle.

"It is best to be involved in recruitment early or you may lose out for that year," Mr Elvin says.



All three careers specialists believe that new graduates should not forgo the now almost customary six or 12 months' gap between college and work because, provided they know what they want to do with the time and use it effectively, employers find the break has a maturing effect.

"But do not go without first putting a toe in the water," Miss Perkins says. "It is in your own interests to pursue applications in order to get an idea of the market. If you have no experience of what job search involves, you will feel it when you get back."

The most promising job areas

continue to be technology, computer science, law, engineering, research and development and the financial sector, although Keith Dugdale has noticed a tightening up in finance, where in recent years chartered accountancy has absorbed about 10 per cent of all graduates.

At Essex, Mr Elvin finds that while some areas are still buoyant, there are contradictions. Organisations involved in defence work are "a little more cautious" and computer consultancies related to the defence industry are also cutting back.

Some advice from the three

experts, for those still hunting for a job, is: if your degree is in languages, take a short course in a business subject such as export marketing to give yourself a basic skill in addition to your languages.

People with an arts or social sciences degree should also consider short post-graduate courses to enhance their prospects by having a skill to offer employers. They, and humanities graduates and students, are also advised to acquire "well-developed, transferable personal skills", such as communicating ability and team spirit.

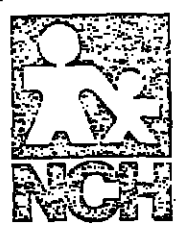
Finally, contact your university

or polytechnic careers service to update yourself about vacancies and the general jobs situation and acquire some tips on being as professional as possible in your approach. At least keep on the mailing list so that you receive notice of the autumn fairs.

These are at Warwick (September 25), Leeds (September 27), Glasgow (October 23 and 24), and London (December 5). Bristol University runs a Graduate Careerline (0272 303149) every Thursday afternoon and evening to give advice and guidance to those who have graduated in the past three years.

PUBLIC & HEALTH CARE

Continued From Previous Page



NCH AND THE PEPER HARROW FOUNDATION

Are seeking

A DIRECTOR

For

THE CUMBERLOW COMMUNITY

This provides a unique opportunity of founding and developing a new long-term therapeutic community for 30+ seriously emotionally disturbed young people aged 16+ in South London

The Director, while demonstrating flair and an ability to address the issues of adolescence from a psychotherapeutic perspective, will also have significant residential experience. The initial programme will fully residential. It will require the management of group dynamics so that they can be applied to a psychotherapeutic task - as indeed must all aspects of the communal living experience. The programme will be developed later to provide a continuing service of psychotherapy and support to young adults in the wider community. She or he must also be sensitive to and address the racial, ethnic and gender issues of residents and staff.

The Community will be managed organisationally by an autonomous Group that represents a partnership between The Peper Harrow Foundation and NCH, and will therefore embody the care and treatment concepts of those organisations

Accommodation and an exceptional remuneration package will be available

The Closing date is 30 September. For Further details of the project and of how to apply, please write to:

THE MANAGEMENT GROUP OF THE CUMBERLOW COMMUNITY
c/o The Peper Harrow Foundation Ref T
14 Charterhouse Square
London EC1M 6AX

UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL OF WALES

ASSISTANT UNIT GENERAL MANAGER

SALARY Senior Manager's Pay Point 9 - £28,620 + PRP

The University Hospital of Wales is the primary centre of excellence for clinical practice, medical and dental education and research in Wales. It is an 840 bedded hospital and occupies a 53 acre site in a northern suburb of the City of Cardiff.

The hospital, which is the largest in the Principality, provides all main acute specialities including a number of regional units and regional services. The Unit also incorporates the Dental Hospital which is situated on the same site, and the Children's ENT Hospital situated some 2 1/2 miles to the west.

The post offers an outstanding opportunity to gain experience in the management of a large acute unit during a period of major change, and has arisen following the promotion of the present postholder.

As Assistant UGM you will be responsible for-

- all hotel, administrative and most of the paramedical services.
- Co-ordinating the planning function - including all service improvements, capital and revenue developments. (£9 million of capital developments this year, taking the hospital up to 932 beds.)
- Deputizing in the absence of the part-time clinical UGM.

The successful applicant will assist the UGM in the introduction of a clinical management structure and resource management initiatives, the formulation of business plans, contract negotiation and other changes implicit in White Paper proposals. The post calls for an innovative and imaginative manager who is able to demonstrate good leadership, analytical and diplomacy skills.

Applicants are likely to be graduates with several years operational experience with a large organisation and have a relevant professional qualification with the health service.

If you feel you have the necessary qualities to meet the demands of this exciting post you can make informal enquiries to the Unit General Manager, Mr Russell Hopkins on (0222) 755944 ext 2150.

Or for an application form and information pack, please contact Mr Jonathan Pritchard on (0222) 755944 ext 2917.

Shortlisted candidates will be invited to make an informal visit to the Unit prior to interview.

Closing date 20 September 1990.

COMMITTED

EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES

South Glamorgan Health Authority

S.D.H.A.

Committed to Caring

DERBYSHIRE ROYAL INFIRMARY UNIT FINANCE AND INFORMATION DIRECTORATE

The Derbyshire Royal Infirmary Unit Finance and Information Directorate is seeking a highly motivated and experienced professional to join its team.

UNIT FINANCE MANAGER

Senior Manager's Pay - Spine Point 17
Salary: £20,910 (+ Performance Related pay)
and attractive recruitment package
(Pay award pending 1st September 1990)

The challenging position has responsibility for the day to day management and operational control of the Finance Section and will also be responsible for the development and control of the Unit's financial performance. The successful candidate will be responsible for the management and control of the Unit's financial performance.

DEPUTY UNIT FINANCE MANAGER

Administrative and Clerical - Grade 7
Salary: £15,674 - £18,335

Supporting the Unit Finance Manager, you will have a key role in ensuring the effective day to day control of operational budgets, monitoring and control of service provision and ensuring the financial control of the Unit's financial performance. The successful candidate will be responsible for the management and control of the Unit's financial performance.

SOUTHERN DERBYSHIRE HEALTH AUTHORITY

The John Radcliffe

MATERNITY HOSPITAL

midwives

Here in Oxford we are fully committed to the changes of the 90's. This positive attitude is firmly demonstrated in the links with Oxford Polytechnic and Midwifery Education. We require MIDWIVES GRADES E, F, AND G who are enthusiastic, sensitive and able to support patients, relatives and colleagues. (Job-share considered). Application forms and Job Descriptions from: Maternity Personnel Office, John Radcliffe Maternity Hospital, Headington, Oxford OX3 9DU. Tel: Oxford (0865) 877612.

Oxfordshire Health Authority
AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES EMPLOYER

LEGAL

THE COUNCIL OF LEGAL EDUCATION THE INNS OF COURT SCHOOL OF LAW

PRINCIPAL LECTURER

The Council of Legal Education is developing arrangements for the training and/or testing of applicants who already hold legal professional qualifications and who wish to qualify for practice at the Bar of England and Wales. Potential applicants include European lawyers exercising rights under the European Community Directive on the Mutual Recognition of Diplomas, lawyers from Common Law jurisdictions outside the United Kingdom, and solicitors admitted in England or Northern Ireland who wish to transfer to the Bar. The Council wishes to appoint a Principal Lecturer to oversee the academic aspects of these developments, and to act as co-ordinator for such courses and assessment procedures as may be introduced.

Applicants should have a good honours degree and, if possible, a legal professional qualification. Considerable experience of administrative work, preferably including course development, is essential.

The present salary scale for Principal Lecturers (to be reviewed in 1990/91) is £27,065 per annum to £33,420 per annum, including a London Allowance of £1,767 per annum.

The appointment will be from October 1990, or otherwise by agreement.

Application forms and further details are available from the Sub-Dean, The Council of Legal Education, 4 Gray's Inn Place, London WC1R 5DX (Tel: 071-404 5787).

Applications should be submitted by Tuesday 25th September 1990, but those received after that date may still be considered.

TECHNICAL

Regional Design Group

PRINCIPAL

ASSISTANT ENGINEER

Salary Scale: £19,069-£21,451 per annum
Reference S85

Looking for a Challenge? This enthusiastic and entrepreneurial multi-disciplinary Design Group is successfully keeping pace with the changing times in providing a much sought after wide range of services to clients involved in the provision of Health Care accommodation.

The RDG has, for some considerable time, been very successfully operating on a fully commercial basis on projects both within and outside the NHS.

We are looking for an enthusiastic Principal Assistant Engineer who has the initiative and experience to help the Group undertake a varied, existing and expanding programme of major capital works not only throughout the Mersey Region which includes the Southport area, the Wirral and Cheshire but beyond.

You will fill a key post directing one of the engineering teams and will be accountable to the Principal Engineer for the team's efficient management and for the production of sound, cost effective and energy conscious solutions to meet the various health

care building requirements, to programme and within cost limits.

We are looking for a high calibre engineer with at least 5 years' experience as a Chartered Engineer and preferably as a Corporate Member of IEE. Candidates will have a broad, senior level experience in building services engineering and will be required to demonstrate staff motivation and management skills.

The Group's professional skills are fully supported by state of the art computer technology including the 3-D ACROPOLIS CAD system.

If you think you have the requisite qualifications to meet our requirements and are interested in joining us, have a chat with me.

Arthur E. Pugh, Principal Engineer, Tel. 051-236 4620 Ext. 2241 or write for an Application Form, Job Description and Practice Brochure from the Regional Personnel Department, Hamilton House, 24 Pall Mall, Liverpool L3 6AL. Tel. 051-236 4620 Ext 2115 Closing date: 1st September 1990.

MERSEY REGIONAL HEALTH AUTHORITY
An equal opportunity employer

مكتبة من الكتب

Memorable debut by Safa highlights Eddery's treble

Eddery, in such brilliant

in Paris on Sunday, once dominated the proceed- by landing a 47-1 treble Circus Light, Sufa and erna Hal.

He may have only one race as he's likely to be as a three-year old."

retrained by a short head. Owned by Caroline Waters, trained by Peter Walwyn, today's winner had prey run disappointingly at market. "Pat went to the a bit too soon," said Pat Swawa, the assistant trainer. Swawa, trained by Alex Scott

Sign-on for feature

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ment has yet been
but there will no short-
interested parties.
e is, though, no escaping
He lowered the five-
course record at York by
than a second when

the Keeneland Nun-
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ade.

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s have cut Michael Hellenic, the winner of rshire Oaks, to 12-6-1) for the Prix de l'Arc omphie at Longchamp onth. Salsabil remains ourite.

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WICES HURDLE (\$1,500)

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Specialists
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 m 290, 15.7%; P Niven, 3% from
 n 85, 11.6%. (Only qualifiers).

on at Doncaster. Tot: £270.
90. OF: £340. Csf: £555.
right in for 3,000gns.

41 ch) 1. SPEECH (C Grant,
OVER) W A Stephenson at
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41 hole) 1. MISTER TUFTIE (G
-2); 2. A Gentleman Two (M
s fav); 3. True Fan (Peter
1). ALSO RAN: 7-4 Thirty First
A.C. Doncaster at 100gns.

2225.00
erred first time

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	147	148	211
D	107	106	212
	149	-	-

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Can we afford the true cost of sporting success?

THE price of Britain's success in the European championships could include severe physical around by someone by the time I am 50, so I may as well have a few pounds in my back pocket should healed, I dread to think what state I'm going to be in by the age of 60. I know how many joints are Dr Terry Gibson, of Guy's Hospital, London, who contributed to the research in 1986, was when injuries are not healed, and when cortisone injections are used to allow them to exercise when the give up when he gets tired." Dr Dan Tunstall Pedoe, the medical director of the London been done is because the first cohorts of heavy trainers are now becoming middle-aged.

been done is because the first cohorts of heavy trainers are only now reaching middle-age.

He said he was now waiting for gymnasts, who have complained of backache, to have even more severe problems in their middle age. Gymnasts are forced to contort their bodies to attempt movements completed by most physically adept world champions, because the international sport adjusts itself to the standards set by the gold medal-winners.

He is particularly concerned at the "over-selling" of exercise for health. He said his research evidence for a correct lifestyle of no over-drinking, not smoking, and moderate, sensible activity. He had a "strong gut feeling that too many people are over-training and over-straining their bodies."

"I do not think it is right to pursue your exercise until you break. It is not intelligent from a health point of view," he said.

RUGBY UNION

Buzza the Wasp feels lure of London's colours

By DAVID HANDS, RUGBY CORRESPONDENT

A high-contrast, black and white photograph of a cricket batsman in a batting stance, viewed from behind. The batsman is wearing a light-colored shirt and trousers, and a helmet. The background is dark and textured, possibly a stadium wall or stands.

Pulling power: Hayhurst, of Somerset, hits Fitton to leg at Old Trafford yesterday

[illegible]

Essex secure place in final without Gooch

Sponsorship a boost for Durham

tephenson, who was charged with 51 counts of burglary, was taken to Surrey 229 in his Seaboard Jive. The pair struck 86 in striking seven.

James Clinton Muntion had been charged with the burglary, but he had been on the square send back to 83. At tea, he struck 69 for 20.

He was charged against a target of four match as he was charged to all as he was charged to 96 for, Somerset was charged to off their 48 for 20. He was charged to 106 balls.

BRITISH Gas North announced a £140,000 package to tempt a bringing to Durham.

The sponsorship Durham County comes as the club decision on its county township application.

James Morris, the chairman, said it would opportunity to be a new success story providing a new will be pleased to attract new companies to the north.

© Graeme Hic Worcester, Worcester, won the week-long challenge National Garden Festival Tyndale yesterday.

He was charged with 447 points, the new Graham.

Australia look to the future

By DAVID HANDS

By ALAN LORIMER

[illegible][illegible]

YESTERDAY'S SCOREBOARDS

Tour Match
Som v Sri Lanka

OLD TRAFFORD (Lancashire 2nd XI) and **South Eastern (Somerset 2nd XI)** are both Somerset.

SOMERSET
S J Cook C Manahane D Ramsaykaye
T J Lewis
M R Stobcock and B Macfarlane
D Rose C Wickremesinghe
D Wickett
J H Harden C Kuruppu D Ramsaykaye
D N Burns not out
D T Tavaré not out
Extras (lb 14, no 2)
Total (5 wickets, 48 overs) 26
P L Ramesh Berezak A Kadikk and
J Jones just not out.
All out WICKETS - 1-23, 2-193, 3-195
4-200, 5-200, 6-200
BOWLING: Ramsaykaye 8-0-47-
4; Wickremesinghe 10-1-45-0; Gurusinghe
10-0-30-0; Tavaré 10-0-28-0; B-5-55-0
Macfarlane 10-0-47-1
D N Burns 10-0-28-0
S S Kuruppu bow B Rose
P T Dissanayake C Cook B Rose
D Ramsaykaye 2
D De Silva C Burns D De Silva
J Jayasumera D Ramesh D Rose
D Ramsaykaye C Jones and
S Ananthan not out
Extras (lb 14, no 2)
Wickett and Stobcock
Wickremesinghe not out
Extras
Total (wickets, 37 overs) 13
P L Ramesh Berezak, C P H Ramsaykaye
and M A Wickremesinghe to bat.
All out WICKETS - 1-1, 2-21, 3-31, 4-47
5-47, 6-47
Empires, A C Jones and P B Wight.

Bain Clapham
2nd XI Trophy
Somerset v Lancs
OLD TRAFFORD (Lancashire 2nd XI) and **South Eastern (Somerset 2nd XI)** are both Somerset.

SOMERSET
S J Fletcher at Walsworth v P Ryan
D Hetherington
P C Grayson B Pilon
D Rose
D Wickett
J H Harden C Kuruppu D Ramsaykaye
D N Burns not out
D T Tavaré not out
Extras (lb 14, no 2)
Total (5 wickets, 48 overs) 26
P L Ramesh Berezak A Kadikk and
J Jones just not out.
All out WICKETS - 1-23, 2-193, 3-195
4-200, 5-200, 6-200
BOWLING: Ramsaykaye 8-0-47-
4; Wickremesinghe 10-1-45-0; Gurusinghe
10-0-30-0; Tavaré 10-0-28-0; B-5-55-0
Macfarlane 10-0-47-1
D N Burns 10-0-28-0
S S Kuruppu bow B Rose
P T Dissanayake C Cook B Rose
D Ramsaykaye 2
D De Silva C Burns D De Silva
J Jayasumera D Ramesh D Rose
D Ramsaykaye C Jones and
S Ananthan not out
Extras (lb 14, no 2)
Wickett and Stobcock
Wickremesinghe not out
Extras
Total (wickets, 37 overs) 13
P L Ramesh Berezak, C P H Ramsaykaye
and M A Wickremesinghe to bat.
All out WICKETS - 1-1, 2-21, 3-31, 4-47
5-47, 6-47
Empires, A C Jones and P B Wight.

I G Swallow c Sharp b Austin
R P Leblanc not out
K Parsons b Austin

[illegible]

*1 A Greig run out
C K Bullen not out
Extras (lb 9, w 7, nb 2)

Total (6 wickets, 49.1 overs)
 A J Murphy, M P Bicknell and W
 J A Bailey 1-10, 1-10, 1-10
FALL OF WICKETS: 1-24, 2-64, 3-104
 4-135, 5-165, 6-184
BOWLING: 1-10 (S 3.2-4), 1-10
 5-24, 1-10 (S 5.1-2.35-1), 1-10
 5-41, 1-10 (S 6.1-2.35-1), 1-10
 5-41, 1-10 (S 6.1-2.35-1), 1-10
 5-41, 1-10 (S 6.1-2.35-1), 1-10

Four Counties Knockout Contest: Yorkshire v Essex

SCARBOROUGH (Essex won total):
 best bowler Yorkshire by 52 runs

*J P Shepherd out Sturston by Carrick
 N Sturston bowled by Jarvis
 E W Waugh by Biddle
 P J Pritchard c Hampshire by Pickles
 N J Biddle c Hampshire by Pickles
 M A Garmann c Hendry by Pickles
 C R Fraser ran out
 Topley bowled by Hendry
 M C Rott not out
 Extras (0, 3, w, 0, 0)

Total (72 overs) 2 wickets
 S W J Anderson and P M Such not out
FALL OF WICKETS: 1-20, 2-20, 3-163
 4-163, 5-163, 6-163
BOWLING: 1-10 (4-25-1), 1-10
 5-20, 1-10 (4-25-1), 1-10 (4-25-1)
 5-20, 1-10 (4-25-1), 1-10 (4-25-1)

YORKSHIRE

*M D Clayton c Garmann b Andrew
 R D Clayton c Garmann b Andrew
 B J Moxley c Garmann b Andrew
 P E Robinson c Pritchard b Topley
 D Sarg c Pritchard b Topley
 1-10 (Barnes) c Sturston
 C R Fraser b Sturston
 S P Pickles b Waugh
 P J Pritchard c Topley b Sturston
 J A Bailey b Jarvis
 J D Batty not out
 Extras (0, 1, w, 5, 0, 0)

Total (72 overs)
 1-10 (Barnes) c Sturston
 5-112, 6-132, 7-135, 8-141, 9-141
BOWLING: 4-0-25-1, 1-10 (4-25-1)
 4-0-25-1, 1-10 (4-25-1), 1-10 (4-25-1)
 4-0-25-1, 1-10 (4-25-1), 1-10 (4-25-1)

Batting
Qualification: 5 completed innings, and
N I NO Run

G A Good	16	28	3	28
M Moody	9	15	2	23
J J Cook	22	37	7	23
R H Fairbrother	19	29	7	23
E W Waugh	20	30	10	18
M A Atherton	19	29	13	18
D Haynes	20	35	4	18
C T Topley	22	18	3	18
I R Smith	17	7	12	14
M Bird	12	35	7	14
D J Blore	21	30	10	14
A J May	21	36	8	14
A J Lamb	20	35	10	14
A R Butcher	20	25	5	19
C L Smith	21	38	6	19
D V A Richards	22	16	3	19
P Stephenson	22	37	8	17
J A Grog	21	24	5	17
D J Blore	21	30	10	17
R J Harwood	22	28	6	12
C L Topley	22	18	3	12
A Hayhurst	20	31	7	13
H Morris	22	40	1	13
C B Broad	19	37	2	13
G Gower	17	21	2	13
C W Athey	17	22	8	14
A J Moe	20	35	8	17
G Gower	17	21	2	13
J R Cowdrey	20	35	11	18
E J Morris	20	36	6	18
H Morris	19	12	3	18
R D B Croft	13	8	9	3
M van der Merwe	8	20	9	3

FINAL

Batting and fielding	I	NO	Runs
M Ashenden	9	11	770
R J Sheen	9	11	844
R J Sheen	11	19	844
S V Maynard	11	17	814
D V Vengsar	10	14	578
S V Maynard	10	14	578
N S Skou	9	17	639
N R Mongie	9	17	639
S K Sharma	9	17	639
S K Sharma	9	7	152
S K Sharma	9	7	152

Bowling
Qualification:

330	10.56	12	7	1	R Shrivastava
329	10.48	7	1	1	M D Mansurani
328	10.40	8	10	1	M D Mansurani
313*	7.93	10	8	10	Wenger Vignar
312	7.93	10	8	10	Wenger Vignar
311	7.93	10	8	10	Wenger Vignar
309	7.93	10	8	10	Wenger Vignar
308	7.93	10	8	10	Wenger Vignar
307	7.93	10	8	10	Wenger Vignar
306	7.93	10	8	10	Wenger Vignar
305	7.93	10	8	10	Wenger Vignar
304	7.93	10	8	10	Wenger Vignar
303	7.93	10	8	10	Wenger Vignar
302	7.93	10	8	10	Wenger Vignar
301	7.93	10	8	10	Wenger Vignar
300	7.93	10	8	10	Wenger Vignar
299	7.93	10	8	10	Wenger Vignar
298	7.93	10	8	10	Wenger Vignar
297	7.93	10	8	10	Wenger Vignar
296	7.93	10	8	10	Wenger Vignar
295	7.93	10	8	10	Wenger Vignar
294	7.93	10	8	10	Wenger Vignar
293	7.93	10	8	10	Wenger Vignar
292	7.93	10	8	10	Wenger Vignar
291	7.93	10	8	10	Wenger Vignar
290	7.93	10	8	10	Wenger Vignar
289	7.93	10	8	10	Wenger Vignar
288	7.93	10	8	10	Wenger Vignar
287	7.93	10	8	10	Wenger Vignar
286	7.93	10	8	10	Wenger Vignar
285	7.93	10	8	10	Wenger Vignar
284	7.93	10	8	10	Wenger Vignar
283	7.93	10	8	10	Wenger Vignar
282	7.93	10	8	10	Wenger Vignar
281	7.93	10	8	10	Wenger Vignar
280	7.93	10	8	10	Wenger Vignar
279	7.93	10	8	10	Wenger Vignar
278	7.93	10	8	10	Wenger Vignar
277	7.93	10	8	10	Wenger Vignar
276	7.93	10	8	10	Wenger Vignar
275	7.93	10	8	10	Wenger Vignar
274	7.93	10	8	10	Wenger Vignar
273	7.93	10	8	10	Wenger Vignar
272	7.93	10	8	10	Wenger Vignar
271	7.93	10	8	10	Wenger Vignar
270	7.93	10	8	10	Wenger Vignar
269	7.93	10	8	10	Wenger Vignar
268	7.93	10	8	10	Wenger Vignar
267	7.93	10	8	10	Wenger Vignar
266	7.93	10	8	10	Wenger Vignar
265	7.93	10	8	10	Wenger Vignar
264	7.93	10	8	10	Wenger Vignar
263	7.93	10	8	10	Wenger Vignar
262	7.93	10	8	10	Wenger Vignar
261	7.93	10	8	10	Wenger Vignar
260	7.93	10	8	10	Wenger Vignar
259	7.93	10	8	10	Wenger Vignar
258	7.93	10	8	10	Wenger Vignar
257	7.93	10	8	10	Wenger Vignar
256	7.93	10	8	10	Wenger Vignar
255	7.93	10	8	10	Wenger Vignar
254	7.93	10	8	10	Wenger Vignar
253	7.93	10	8	10	Wenger Vignar
252	7.93	10	8	10	Wenger Vignar
251	7.93	10	8	10	Wenger Vignar
250	7.93	10	8	10	Wenger Vignar
249	7.93	10	8	10	Wenger Vignar
248	7.93	10	8	10	Wenger Vignar
247	7.93	10	8	10	Wenger Vignar
246	7.93	10	8	10	Wenger Vignar
245	7.93	10	8	10	Wenger Vignar
244	7.93	10	8	10	Wenger Vignar
243	7.93	10	8	10	Wenger Vignar
242	7.93	10	8	10	Wenger Vignar
241	7.93	10	8	10	Wenger Vignar
240	7.93	10	8	10	Wenger Vignar
239	7.93	10	8	10	Wenger Vignar
238					

wickets, avg \$3.00						
O	M	R	W	Avg	BB	5

461	70	10	18.34	8.71	—
462	116	10	18.74	4.47	—
463	108	10	18.74	4.47	—
464	88	12	23.05	7.75	—
465	95	13	23.05	7.75	—
466	74	73	23.75	6.75	—
467	178	1	24.72	5.44	—
468	140	42	24.72	5.44	—
469	140	42	24.72	5.44	—
470	151	38	26.05	6.68	—
471	151	38	26.05	6.68	—
472	148	175	26.05	5.34	—
473	148	175	26.05	5.34	—
474	140	1145	27.28	6.36	—
475	140	1145	27.28	6.36	—
476	108	81	27.28	6.36	—
477	108	81	27.28	6.36	—
478	88	125	28.02	5.25	—
479	88	125	28.02	5.25	—
480	241	108	28.02	5.25	—
481	234	51	28.44	5.74	—
482	234	51	28.44	5.74	—
483	197	57	29.21	5.21	—
484	197	57	29.21	5.21	—
485	38	31	29.21	5.21	—
486	38	31	29.21	5.21	—
487	152	5	30.04	5.37	—
488	152	5	30.04	5.37	—
489	147	1	30.37	5.37	—
490	147	1	30.37	5.37	—
491	147	1	30.37	5.37	—
492	147	1	30.37	5.37	—
493	147	1	30.37	5.37	—
494	147	1	30.37	5.37	—
495	147	1	30.37	5.37	—
496	147	1	30.37	5.37	—
497	147	1	30.37	5.37	—
498	147	1	30.37	5.37	—
499	147	1	30.37	5.37	—
500	147	1	30.37	5.37	—
501	147	1	30.37	5.37	—
502	147	1	30.37	5.37	—
503	147	1	30.37	5.37	—
504	147	1	30.37	5.37	—
505	147	1	30.37	5.37	—
506	147	1	30.37	5.37	—
507	147	1	30.37	5.37	—
508	147	1	30.37	5.37	—
509	147	1	30.37	5.37	—
510	147	1	30.37	5.37	—
511	147	1	30.37	5.37	—
512	147	1	30.37	5.37	—
513	147	1	30.37	5.37	—
514	147	1	30.37	5.37	—
515	147	1	30.37	5.37	—
516	147	1	30.37	5.37	—
517	147	1	30.37	5.37	—
518	147	1	30.37	5.37	—
519	147	1	30.37	5.37	—
520	147	1	30.37	5.37	—
521	147	1	30.37	5.37	—
522	147	1	30.37	5.37	—
523	147	1	30.37	5.37	—
524	147	1	30.37	5.37	—
525	147	1	30.37	5.37	—
526	147	1	30.37	5.37	—
527	147	1	30.37	5.37	—
528	147	1	30.37	5.37	—
529	147	1	30.37	5.37	—
530	147	1	30.37	5.37	—
531	147	1	30.37	5.37	—
532	147	1	30.37	5.37	—
533	147	1	30.37	5.37	—
534	147	1	30.37	5.37	—
535	147	1	30.37	5.37	—
536	147	1	30.37	5.37	—
537	147	1	30.37		

European conditions to pl
of potential.

[illegible]

The Scotland team will be at Murrayfield on November 10.

when they play Argentina. For that match the first round session will be on September 20. The national squad weekend in March will be at St Andrews, where the Scots will be based at the Old Course Golf and Country Club.

For the World Cup European qualifying tournament in Italy next month, where the host nation, Spain, The Netherlands and Romania will be competing for the top places in Group 1, Scotland is to supply two of the referees, Ray Messon and Brian Anderson.

On the control of the game in Scotland, "The International Board" welcomed the strong line taken by international referees. As regards this country I can only hope there is not a replacement for next season when 15 players were sent off."

Scots new role

the problem of wedding a team from a scratch squad of players.

The only possible stumbling block to the concept could be if McGeechan has difficulty in taking further time off from his duties as a teacher. He hopes to resolve that when the new school term starts.

"This is an unexpected extra, and after taking time off with Scotland and for two major tournaments in the past two years, I just hope I will be able to take it on," he said. The Barbarians will also

C M Atkinson run out	2	D M Ward c Piper b G Smith	1
J Pringle 10w b Filton	1	M A Lynch not out	

9 3 310 84 51.86 - 3 NGB Cook..... 482 147 1271 38
PW Jarvis..... 335.2 62 1122 34

[illegible]

McGeechan's new role

The Barbarians have broken with tradition and appointed a coach from the north of Scotland, to the five-nations championship grand slam last season, as coach to the invitational XV's which will meet England at Twickenham in November and Wales, in Cardiff, a week later.

The Barbarians have generally done without the services of a coach, and have never previously appointed one, for the game is a rough and, for the club, a very profitable one.

FOOTBALL

Johnston's absence saps the strength of Scotland squad

By RORY FOSTER

IF THE resources available to Andy Roxburgh for Scotland's World Cup campaign were regrettably the strength he can muster for the European championship qualifying campaign appears to be as feeble as any Scottish contingent has ever been. The most obvious deficiency is in attack, not an area where Roxburgh had many options, but at least one of them came in the shape of Maurice Johnston, the Rangers forward.

Having set a World Cup scoring record for Scotland, Johnston decided during the close season to declare that he would no longer be available for selection for the international squad. His rationale for this decision remains obscure, but the effects are only too evident as far as Roxburgh is concerned.

Of the forwards included in his selection for the visit of Romania to Hampden Park a week tomorrow, only one, the uncapped Robertson, of Heart of Midlothian, has been a first choice for his club side.

For an assortment of reasons, Gordon Durie, of Chelsea, Ally McCoist, of Rangers, and Robert Fleck, of Norwich City, have not been starters for their respective teams. Neither has Alan McInally, of Bury, who has been an undistinguished performer against Costa Rica in the World Cup finals.

Reflecting on his difficulties, Roxburgh said yesterday: "As everyone knows, it was a major blow for us that

Maurice decided, for reasons of his own, that he didn't want to make a contribution to the national cause any more.

"If you took any club side which lost a top striker, they would have to go out and buy a proper replacement. That option isn't open to us, so someone will have to take over who is already in the pipeline.

"It's certainly not ideal that others are not playing for their clubs on the basis that we would like, but against that, it is early in the season, they will be fit and fresh. It may not be too serious a problem at this time, but it will be to continue for any lengthy period then it would become a major headache."

At least there is a less fragile look about the defensive arrangements. Three goalkeepers are named, one of whom is Jim Leighton, of Manchester United, who has been out of favour with Alex Ferguson, his club manager. The cap is likely to go to Andy Goram in recognition of his consistent form with Hibernian.

The return of Steve Nicol, who missed the World Cup finals because of a persistent groin injury, is particularly welcome, and the inclusion of Robert Connor offers the possibility of an authentic left-sided presence in the middle of the field, a feature which the Scots have lacked for some time.

The Under-21 selection for the match with Romania in

Edinburgh a week today is unusually intriguing. Of the 19 players named, not one is with an English club and only six had experience of premier division games last Saturday.

The rest are either reserves or first division players. One who features on the active list is Christian Dailly, of Dundee United, at the tender age of 16 years.

"The lack of players from English clubs reflects the fact that Scottish clubs have worked very hard in recent years to corner the market here. Whereas in the past, schoolboys would pour down to England, they are being signed up at home when they are 13 and 14 years old. Very few of our talented young boys go south now."

"As for Christian Dailly, if we have any more injuries to cope with, he's liable to be playing for the full international team. Whatever happens, it will all be good experience for him to be involved with us at this level."

Scotland's squad for the match with Romania in

FA under pressure to punish Swindon

By LOUISE TAYLOR

PAST irregularities in the accounting of Swindon Town are likely to re-surface today at a meeting of the Football Association's executive committee at Lancaster Gate. Although the subject is not on the agenda, Bill Fox, the Football League representative on the nine-man committee, will raise Swindon's breaches of FA regulations, involving bringing the game into disrepute and false accounting, and urge strong action by the FA.

After being promoted to the first division via the play-offs in May, Swindon were demoted to the third division by the League after pleading guilty to multiple breaches of its rules concerning payments to players and abuse of the transfer system over a six-year period.

On appeal to the FA, Swindon were restored to the second division, but the League was still anxious to pursue individual charges against officials and players at the club.

After receiving private assurances from the FA that the FA would not pursue the punishment, the League was furious at its volte face, and the rift between the game's two governing bodies was apparent during the summer conference at Blackpool. Yet, because it felt the FA regulations were more appropriate to deal with the misdemeanours, the League handed over the case to Lancaster Gate.

With many of the allegations, including how a player had his wedding reception paid for by the club, how Swindon misled transfer tribunals, and a director offered a false invoice for straw to cover the diversion of money, and how money from club sponsorships was diverted into players' pockets, having become public knowledge, the onus is on the FA to take a firm stance.

If it does not wish to re-open investigations into the club, then the FA will be asked to establish charges against individuals, including Gary Herbert, the Swindon chairman, the directors, the manager, Osvaldo Ardiles, and at least 12 players — nine of whom are still with the club. The charges relate to Rule 26A (10) of the FA's rules of association, which defines conduct likely to bring the game into disrepute, and Rule 33 (a), which involves book-keeping and accounting.

Potential sanctions are, in the words of an FA disciplinary official, "limitless". They can include lifetime bans from football, fixed-term suspensions, and fines.

Herbert said yesterday he had not been "asked to attend any meeting at the FA about this week". He added: "We fully co-operated with the League commission of inquiry when we played guilty and to which we submitted all the relevant documents. Now we have absolutely nothing to hide."

Pearce sweats on making England game

STUART Pearce, who has missed Nottingham Forest's first three games of the season with a hamstring injury, makes his comeback for the club's third team against Shrewsbury tomorrow (Chris Moore writes).

Pearce will not be available for England next week unless he plays in Saturday's first division game with Southampton.

The 21-year-old goalkeeper, Perry Digweed, seen specialist in London today after missing Saturday's 1-1 home draw with Wolverhampton Wanderers because of neck spasms.

Everton, who lost 1-0 after three games, could have Tony Cottee back for Saturday's home game against Arsenal. Cottee has yet to play this season because of various ailments.

A footballer who has been Strain, the Port Vale captain, doubtful for tonight's Lombard United Cup semi-final against Lincoln at the Oval.

Wales change six for Denmark visit

By IAN ROSS

TERRY Yorath, the manager of Wales, has made sweeping, if somewhat predictable, changes to his senior squad for next Tuesday's friendly international against Denmark in Copenhagen.

Yorath yesterday announced six changes to the squad which was on duty for the game against Costa Rica in May as he begins his preparations for the opening European Championship group 5 qualifying fixture against Belgium in Cardiff on October 17.

Omitted are Blackmore, of Manchester United, Wilmot, of Plymouth Argyle, Williams, of Derby County, Hall, of Chelsea, and Hopkins and Hodges of Crystal Palace.

The replacements are all familiar names, players of experience, who were absent in May either through injury or club commitments. They are: Randle, of Everton, Rush, of Liverpool, Norman, of Sunderland, Maguire, of Portsmouth, and Phillips and Bowen, of Newport.

"Denmark are a young team building for the future and I am anticipating a very tough game. I was unable to select several of my more established players for the game against Costa Rica so I have taken this opportunity to recall them to the fold," Yorath said.

With Saunders, the Derby County forward, guaranteed a place in the squad, it is an attacking line-up which Yorath must decide whether to pair him with Hughes, of Manchester United, or Rush, presumably the latter.

"Dean has done very well for the country of late. I shall be looking to him to fill one of my attacking berths," Yorath said.

Randle is almost certain to

Whiteside must wait to reclaim his place

By GEORGE ACE

NORMAN Whiteside and David McCrory, with more than 100 caps between them, have been omitted from the Northern Ireland party for the opening European Championship match against Yugoslavia at Windsor Park on September 22.

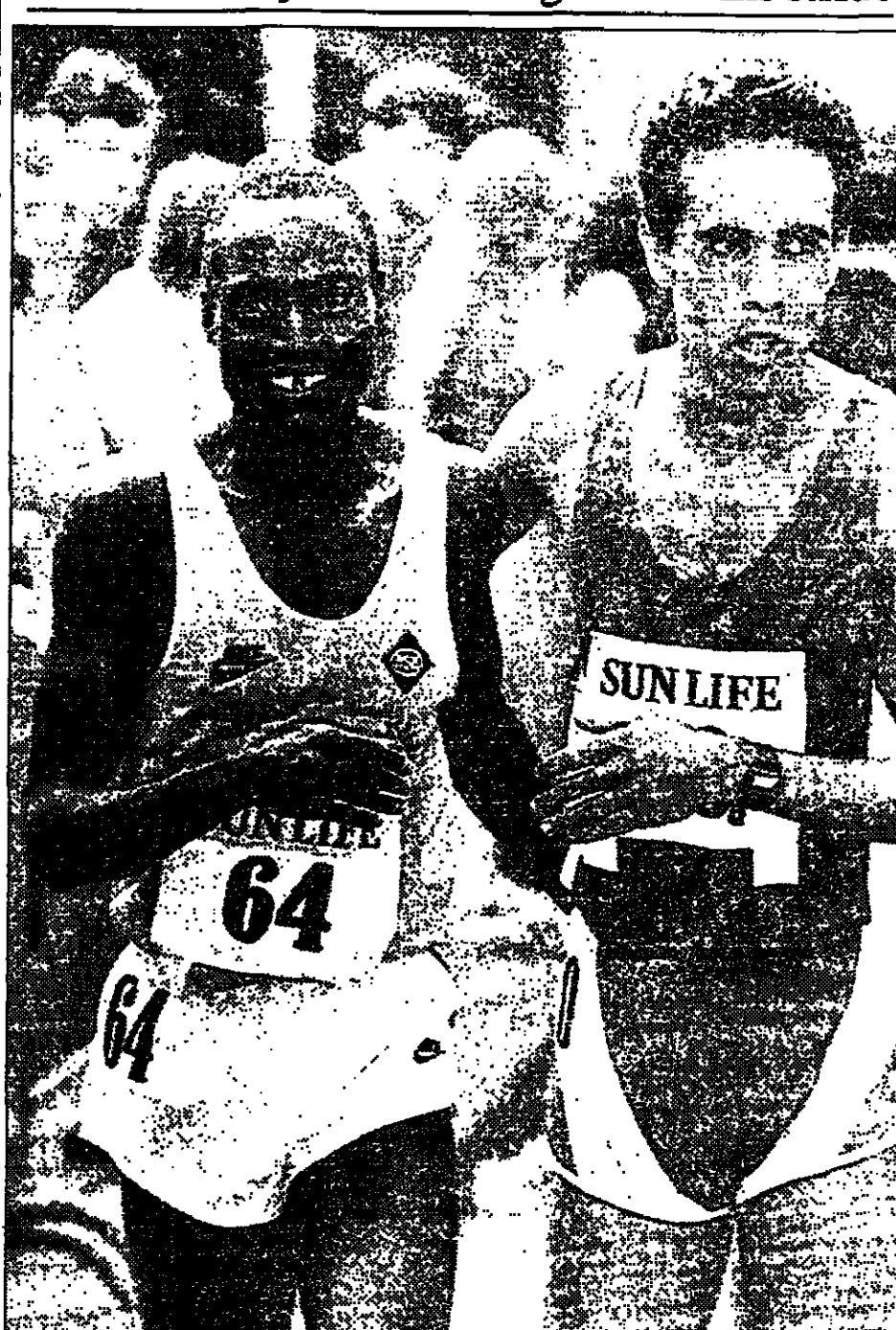
Billy Bingham, the manager, was told by Everton that Whiteside is still struggling for full fitness. McCrory was used only as a substitute against Uruguay in May. In Northern Ireland's Liverpool reserve midfielder player, is the only uncapped player in the 17-strong squad.

That Bingham would keep faith with the men he called up against Uruguay was inevitable. The 1-0 win was Northern Ireland's finest performance since the World Cup in Mexico in 1986, and it took on an even rosier glow when Uruguay defeated England four nights later.

The older statesman in the squad is Mal Donaghy, with 64 caps. Donaghy knows Gerard Taggart, capped against Norway and Uruguay, Stephen Morrow, used against Uruguay as substitute, and Maguire, in the wings. They may, however, have to wait a little longer.

NORTHERN IRELAND SQUAD: T. Wright (Newcastle United), P. Kelly (Dundee United), M. Donaghy (Manchester United), D. McCrory (Liverpool), J. Maguire (Preston), J. Morrow (Wolverhampton Wanderers), S. Morrow (Aston Villa), C. O'Neill (Newcastle), G. Taggart (Liverpool), B. Bingham (Everton), M. Donaghy (Liverpool), J. Maguire (Preston), J. Morrow (Wolverhampton Wanderers), S. Morrow (Aston Villa), C. O'Neill (Newcastle), G. Taggart (Liverpool), B. Bingham (Everton).

Veteran Kenyan still taking it all in his stride



Smile of success: Stage-winner Kogei (left) with Khattabi, who finished second

Kogei keeps his lead

FOR someone who had not even heard of the Sun Life Great Race two weeks ago, Kip Kogei is doing rather well. The Kenyan yesterday won the second stage, from East Kilbride to Motherwell, to retain the yellow jersey he had won on Sunday and to take his winnings past the £2,000 mark.

Kogei, aged 43, showed his younger rivals a clean pair of heels for the second successive day. He was content to let the early leaders, Pavel Klimov, of Czechoslovakia, and Elzbieta Khattabi, from Morocco, do the hard work, before moving to the head of the field in the latter part of the 10.6-mile stage, and breaking away with less than half a mile to go.

Kogei, who is based in Koblenz, West Germany, during the summer, was a late

addition to the field after several impressive performances on the European track circuit, including running 28min 23sec for 10,000 metres in Berlin last month. He had planned to return home to Kenya when he was invited to take part in the Great Race. "I hope that I can keep up the pace," he said. "I think that I can win the overall prize. I will not run hard every day. Some days you will see me back in the park."

The leading British runner was once again Steve Brace, from Bridgend. He finished tenth, 1min 40sec behind Kogei, and is lying seventh overall. The European 5,000 metres record holder, David Moorcroft, finished sixteenth.

Nigel Gates, one of Britain's leading mountain runners and a member of Brighton and Hove,

won the first hill prime of the 20-stage race.

The event also claimed its first two victims. Martin Rush, of Cumbria, and Mikhail Shevzov, of the Soviet Union, both fell during the first stage, reducing the field to 105.

RESULTS: Second stage (East Kilbride to Motherwell, 10.6 miles): 1. K. Kogei (Ken), 54:20. 2. E. Khattabi (Mor), 55:45. 3. P. Klimov (Czech), 56:10. 4. V. Kozlov (USSR), 56:25. 5. P. Kogei (Ken), 56:40. 6. S. Brace (GB), 57:10. 7. D. Moorcroft (GB), 57:20. 8. S. Morrow (Aston Villa), 57:30. 9. J. Maguire (Preston), 57:40. 10. J. Morrow (Wolverhampton), 57:50. 11. J. Morrow (Wolverhampton), 58:00. 12. J. Morrow (Wolverhampton), 58:10. 13. J. Morrow (Wolverhampton), 58:20. 14. J. Morrow (Wolverhampton), 58:30. 15. J. Morrow (Wolverhampton), 58:40. 16. J. Morrow (Wolverhampton), 58:50. 17. J. Morrow (Wolverhampton), 59:00. 18. J. Morrow (Wolverhampton), 59:10. 19. J. Morrow (Wolverhampton), 59:20. 20. J. Morrow (Wolverhampton), 59:30. 21. J. Morrow (Wolverhampton), 59:40. 22. J. Morrow (Wolverhampton), 59:50. 23. J. Morrow (Wolverhampton), 60:00. 24. J. Morrow (Wolverhampton), 60:10. 25. J. Morrow (Wolverhampton), 60:20. 26. J. Morrow (Wolverhampton), 60:30. 27. J. 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